TECHNICAL REPORT #02-5

March 25, 2002

Report prepared by:
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2001 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the thirty nine interviewers and six coders who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 2001 Twin Cities Area Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager	Pamela Jones
Shift Supervisors	Kelly Beadle Rita Eich Hatti Guske David Gutierrez-Pinzon Erin Keto Mark Kislenger Eric Lotzer Jen Oldenkamp
Data Manager	Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

2001 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2001 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS 2001) was the nineteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from December 2001 to March 2002 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The nine topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, nonprofit social services or human services, acceptable behavior, housing, environment, technology, higher education, and demographics.

A total of 804 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2001. The overall response rate was 41% and the cooperation rate was 50%. Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2001 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2001 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The nine topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, nonprofit social services or human services, acceptable behavior, housing, environment, technology, higher education, and demographics.

1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, how your standard of living compares to one year ago, and whether financial prospects will get better, remain unchanged, or get worse in the next year. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

2) Questions about **Transportation** included comparing traffic congestion today and one year ago; awareness and use of Metro Commuter Services, a service that matches potential van pool or car pool riders and offers them preferred parking and promotes using the bus and bicycling; and the necessity of having light rail, exclusive busways, and commuter rail lines in order to meet the metro area's long range transportation needs. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

3) The next series of questions were about whether anyone in the household had used any **Nonprofit Social Services or Human Services** in the past twelve months. This would include using the services of organizations like the Scouts, Red Cross, or YMCA, or using food shelves, counseling, home health, or chore services. This description was followed by a list of thirteen specific types of services that people might have used, and a single question about awareness of using any United Way funded service in the past twelve months. These questions were funded by the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

Additional questions asked whether the United Way should CONTINUE to provide funding for the Boy Scouts, and favorability of opinions about the Boy Scouts of America both as a national organization and in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were funded by Indianhead Scouting.

Finally, people were asked if they had heard of the Metropolitan Council, awareness of the Council's web site, whether they have visited the Council's web site in the past twelve months, and their impression of the job the Council is doing in addressing and resolving regional issues. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

4) The questions about **Acceptable Behavior** asked whether the following actions are EVER acceptable: for a parent to SPANK a child, for a parent to HIT a child other than spanking, for kids in high school to hit each other in a fight, or for athletes to fight during a team competition. Each time someone said "yes", they were asked to describe the circumstances under which it was acceptable. Funding for these questions was provided by the Ramsey County Department of Public Health.

5) Questions about **Housing** began by asking people to explain what they think of when they hear the term "urban sprawl". This question was jointly funded by the Metropolitan Council and the Builder's Association of Minnesota.

Additional questions asked for level of agreement with a series of statements about possible ways to accomodate future growth, awareness of the term "smart growth", and whether people had a favorable or unfavorable impression of "smart growth". These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

Finally, people were asked whether they would support or oppose building more town homes and apartment in their community in order to preserve prime agricultural land, which ONE change they would accept to make building a home more affordable, willingness to pay MORE for a new home so that someone else could pay LESS for an affordable home, what percent MORE they would be willing to pay, willingness to live in a housing development that had a certain number of units set aside as affordable housing, how to fund the estimated ten billion dollars that will be needed to hold traffic congestion at current levels over the next twenty years, whether they plan to move in the next two years, what type

of housing they intend to move to, and whether they will be seeking a larger lot than the one they currently have. These questions were funded by the Builder's Association of Minnesota.

6) **Environment** questions asked whether homeowners engaged in four specific environmental practices (using zero phosphate or low phosphate lawn fertilizer, removing grass clippings and leaves from their sidewalks and curbsides, using low-flow water fixtures, and considering whether a thermostat or thermometer contains mercury before making a purchase); how satisfied people are with air quality in their neighborhood, air quality in the metropolitan area as a whole, and the quality of drinking water; perception of the water quality of the three metropolitan area rivers and of the lakes in the metropolitan area; whether people have used the Twin Cities area rivers, lakes, and streams for recreation on the water or for activities NEAR the water in the past year, and how many times; awareness of the REGIONAL system of parks and trails in the Twin Cities metropolitan area; and whether they have visited any of these parks or trails in the last twelve months. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

7) **Technology** questions asked about personal computers in the home, whether those personal computers are used for work or business, and Internet access. In addition, respondents were asked if they have watched programs on the Metropolitan Council on cable channel 6. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

8) Questions about **Higher Education** included the importance of different roles that colleges and universities play in the Twin Cities metro area, whether additional money for higher education should be given to public colleges and universities or given directly to qualified lower-income students, and what effect MORE competition between colleges and universities in the metro area would have on programs, students, and the cost of higher education. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Private College Council.

   Additional questions asked people to name the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that they could think of. If they had named Metropolitan State University, they were then asked for three words or phrases that they would use to describe Metropolitan State University today. These questions were funded by Metropolitan State University.

9) In addition to the standard **Demographics** questions, a few questions were asked about self-employment, and whether people work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to their normal workplace. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2001 Twin Cities Area Survey was the nineteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from December 5, 2001 to March 3, 2002 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Thirty nine interviewers collected data for this survey. Twenty four of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project, while fifteen were working on their first telephone survey at MCSR.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the Ci3 System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

Ci3 also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

Acceptable Behavior (QD1a to QD1d);
Housing (QE4a to QE4g);
Environment (QF1a to QF1d), (QF2a to QF2c), (QF3a to QF3d), and (QF4a to QF4b); and
Higher Education (QH4a to QH4c).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 36 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least six times without success or until data collection ended on March 3.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were recorded directly onto computer diskettes and removed from the computers at the end of each day by the supervisors. The contact record for each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Twelve percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by six experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey questions about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, and also assigned codes to the questions about the circumstances under which it is acceptable for a parent to spank a child, what people think of when they hear the term 'urban sprawl', the names of the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that people can think of, and three words or phrases that describe Metropolitan State University today.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the Ci3 file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 804 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2001 (see Table 1). An additional 742 individuals refused to participate, and 68 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 298 potential respondents were unreachable during six or more attempted contacts and 59 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 1,329 telephone numbers were eliminated: 436 because

they were not home telephone numbers, 614 because they were not working numbers, and 279 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. The overall response rate for the survey was 41% and the cooperation rate was 50%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR TCAS 2001

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	804	24%
Refusal	742	22%
Active	68	2%
6 or more attempted contacts	298	9%
Physical/Language problem	59	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	436	13%
Not a working number	614	19%
SSI disconnected number	279	8%
TOTAL	3,300	99%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 41\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 50\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. The lowest response rate previously recorded for TCAS was 51% for the 2000 survey, and the lowest cooperation rate previously recorded was 57%, also for the 2000 survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS 2001 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each county in the metropolitan area was very close to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2).

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2001 & 2000 CENSUS
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	TCAS 2001	2000 CENSUS
Anoka	10%	10%
Carver	2%	2%
Dakota	14%	13%
Hennepin	44%	45%
Ramsey	18%	20%
Scott	3%	3%
Washington	9%	7%
TOTAL	100% (804)	100% (1,021,454)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES

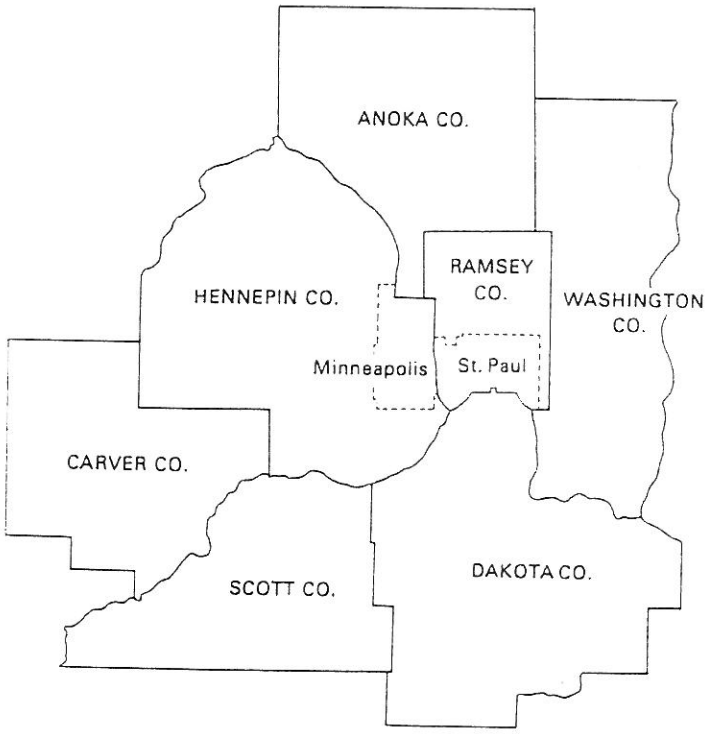

TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS 2001 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2001	2000 CENSUS
Male	48%	49%
Female	52%	51%
TOTAL	100% (804)	100% (1,944,522)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was nearly identical to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 3). However, the proportion of TCAS 2001 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 4). The survey respondents include more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 54 year old group.

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2001 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2001	2000 CENSUS
18 - 24	12%	13%
25 - 34	18%	21%
35 - 44	24%	24%
45 - 54	24%	19%
55 - 64	12%	10%
65 +	11%	13%
TOTAL	101% (782)	100% (1,944,522)

Using these three tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS 2001 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2001 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS 2001 represents approximately 19,445 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,944,522 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2001 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 5 below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS 2001 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 804 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 5

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS 2001 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $20,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	95	11.8	12.1	12.1
2 25 - 34	138	17.2	17.7	29.8
3 35 - 44	186	23.1	23.8	53.5
4 45 - 54	185	23.0	23.7	77.2
5 55 - 64	94	11.6	12.0	89.2
6 65 and older	84	10.5	10.8	100.0
Total valid	782	97.2	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	22	2.8		
Total	804	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	710	88.4	90.1	90.1
2 Black	22	2.8	2.8	92.9
3 Other	56	6.9	7.1	100.0
Total valid	788	98.0	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	16	2.0		
Total	804	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	386	48.0	48.0	48.0
2 Female	418	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	7	.8	.8	.8
2 Some HS	18	2.2	2.2	3.0
3 HS graduate	162	20.1	20.2	23.3
4 Some tech school	9	1.1	1.1	24.3
5 Tech school grad	78	9.7	9.7	34.1
6 Some college	179	22.2	22.3	56.4
7 College graduate	233	29.0	29.1	85.5
8 Postgrad/prof degree	116	14.4	14.5	100.0
Total valid	800	99.6	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	4	.4		
Total	804	100.0		

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	484	60.2	60.9	60.9
2 Single	202	25.2	25.5	86.4
3 Divorced	75	9.4	9.5	95.9
4 Separated	4	.5	.5	96.4
5 Widowed	28	3.5	3.6	100.0
Total valid	794	98.7	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	10	1.3		
Total	804	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	493	61.3	62.2	62.2
2 Worked part time	146	18.2	18.4	80.6
3 Unemployed	14	1.8	1.8	82.4
4 Student	22	2.8	2.8	85.2
5 Retired	89	11.0	11.2	96.4
6 Homemaker	29	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total valid	793	98.6	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	11	1.4		
Total	804	100.0		

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	104	12.9	13.7	13.7
2 Weak Dem	133	16.6	17.6	31.2
3 Indep Dem	129	16.0	17.0	48.3
4 Indep Ind	111	13.8	14.7	63.0
5 Indep Rep	94	11.7	12.4	75.4
6 Weak Rep	120	15.0	15.9	91.3
7 Strong Rep	66	8.2	8.7	100.0
Total valid	758	94.3	100.0	
Missing 9 Apolitical	46	5.7		
Total	804	100.0		

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	366	45.5	48.3	48.3
2 Independent	111	13.8	14.7	63.0
3 Republican	281	34.9	37.0	100.0
Total valid	758	94.3	100.0	
Missing 9 Apolitical	46	5.7		
Total	804	100.0		

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	256	31.8	32.3	32.3
2 Married, no kids	228	28.4	28.9	61.2
3 Single parent	82	10.2	10.4	71.5
4 Single, no kids	225	28.0	28.5	100.0
Total valid	791	98.4	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	13	1.6		
Total	804	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	75	9.3	9.4	9.4
2 Two people	243	30.2	30.4	39.7
3 3 or 4 people	361	44.9	45.2	84.9
4 5 or more people	120	15.0	15.1	100.0
Total valid	799	99.4	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	5	.6		
Total	804	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	106	13.2	13.2	13.2
2	466	57.9	57.9	71.1
3	138	17.2	17.2	88.2
4	73	9.1	9.1	97.3
5	13	1.6	1.6	98.9
6	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	460	57.3	57.5	57.5
1	144	17.9	18.0	75.5
2	122	15.2	15.2	90.7
3	52	6.5	6.5	97.2
4	18	2.2	2.2	99.4
5	3	.3	.3	99.7
7	1	.1	.1	99.9
9	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	801	99.6	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	3	.4		
Total	804	100.0		

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $10,000	10	1.2	1.4	1.4
2 $10 to 20,000	30	3.8	4.5	5.9
3 $20 to 30,000	44	5.4	6.4	12.4
4 $30 to 40,000	68	8.4	10.0	22.4
5 $40 to 50,000	76	9.5	11.3	33.7
6 $50 to 60,000	44	5.5	6.5	40.3
7 $60 to 70,000	84	10.5	12.5	52.8
8 $70 to 80,000	57	7.0	8.4	61.2
9 $80 to 90,000	55	6.9	8.2	69.3
10 $90 to 100,000	52	6.5	7.7	77.1
11 $100 to 110,000	36	4.5	5.3	82.4
12 $110 to 120,000	32	4.0	4.8	87.2
13 $120,000 or more	87	10.8	12.8	100.0
Total valid	675	84.0	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	129	16.0		
Total	804	100.0		

HHWKSTAT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	621	77.2	81.1	81.1
2 Worked part time	52	6.4	6.7	87.8
3 Unemployed	13	1.6	1.7	89.5
4 Student	4	.5	.5	90.0
5 Retired	71	8.8	9.3	99.3
6 Homemaker	6	.7	.7	100.0
Total valid	766	95.2	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	38	4.8		
Total	804	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	137	17.1	17.3	17.3
2 St Paul	65	8.1	8.2	25.5
3 Other	591	73.6	74.5	100.0
Total valid	794	98.7	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	10	1.3		
Total	804	100.0		

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Anoka	87	10.8	10.8	10.8
2 Carver	20	2.5	2.5	13.3
3 Dakota	114	14.2	14.2	27.4
4 Hennepin	354	44.0	44.0	71.4
5 Ramsey	129	16.0	16.0	87.4
6 Scott	28	3.5	3.5	90.9
7 Washington	73	9.1	9.1	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5059786028949030	106	13.2	13.2	13.2
1.0119572057898050	466	57.9	57.9	71.1
1.5179358086847080	138	17.2	17.2	88.2
2.0239144115796100	73	9.1	9.1	97.3
2.5298930144745130	13	1.6	1.6	98.9
3.0358716173694150	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2001 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being married, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 804 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 804, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 804 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 804.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today, the circumstances under which it is acceptable for a parent to spank a child, what people think of when they hear the term 'urban sprawl', the names of the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that people can think of, and three words or phrases that describe Metropolitan State University today) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the state.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1. How would you rate the Twin Cities area as a place to live as compared to other metropolitan areas in the nation -- do you feel the Twin Cities area is a much better place, a slightly better place, a slightly worse place, or a much worse place in which to live?

Freq	(%)		
431	(55)	1.	Much better
327	(42)	2.	Slightly better
19	(2)	3.	Slightly worse
3	(0)	4.	Much worse
20		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

QA2GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2,
FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

45	(6)	01.	Taxes
73	(10)	02.	Education
13	(2)	03.	Environment
106	(14)	04.	Economy
12	(2)	05.	Healthcare
146	(19)	06.	Transportation
148	(19)	07.	Housing
1	(0)	08.	Food
24	(3)	09.	Government
4	(0)	10.	War
70	(9)	11.	Crime
0	(-)	12.	Energy
101	(13)	13.	Social issues
10	(1)	14.	Families
9	(1)	15.	Other
40		88.	DK
3		99.	RA

(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 4)

QA3. What other important problems are facing Twin Cities residents today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE; PROBE FOR TWO ANSWERS)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-4 TO A-11)

QA4. Generally speaking, would you say that your standard of living, that is the things that you can buy and do, is getting worse, staying about the same, or getting better compared to one year ago?

Freq	(%)		
174	(22)	1.	Getting worse
411	(51)	2.	Staying about the same
217	(27)	3.	Getting better
2		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA5. Looking one year into the future, do you feel that your financial prospects will get better, remain unchanged, or get worse?

359	(46)	1.	Get better
302	(38)	2.	Remain unchanged
125	(16)	3.	Get worse
18		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

B. TRANSPORTATION

Now I have a few questions about transportation.

QB1. In the past year, do you think traffic congestion in the Twin Cities metro area has increased, stayed about the same, or decreased?

Freq	(%)		
594	(76)	1.	Increased
174	(22)	2.	Stayed the same
16	(2)	3.	Decreased
19		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QB2. In the past year, have you heard of or read anything about Metro Commuter Services, a service that matches potential van pool or car pool riders and offers them preferred parking and promotes using the bus and bicycling?

399	(50)	1.	Yes	
398	(50)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 3)
7		3.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
0		4.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)

QB2a. (IF YES) Have you used Metro Commuter Services in the last twelve months?

62	(16)	1.	Yes
337	(84)	2.	No
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
405		.	NA

QB3. Do you agree or disagree that light rail, exclusive busways, and commuter rail lines are necessary in order to meet the metro area's long range transportation needs . . . would you say you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

320	(41)	1.	Strongly agree
286	(37)	2.	Somewhat agree
92	(12)	3.	Somewhat disagree
81	(10)	4.	Strongly disagree
21		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

C. NONPROFIT SOCIAL SERVICES OR HUMAN SERVICES

The next questions are about whether you or anyone else in your household has used any nonprofit social services or human services in the past twelve months. This would include using the services of organizations like the Scouts, Red Cross, or YMCA, or using food shelves, counseling, home health, or chore services.

1. In the last twelve months, have you or has anyone else in your household used (READ LIST)?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QC1a.	The services of a nonprofit child care or preschool program	49 (6)	754 (94)	1	0	Freq (%)
QC1b.	A program like Scouting or Campfire	67 (8)	736 (92)	1	0	
QC1c.	Any other nonprofit after-school program for youth	53 (7)	749 (93)	3	0	
QC1d.	A nonprofit home health care or visiting nurse program	26 (3)	775 (97)	3	0	
QC1e.	Other in-home help, such as cleaning or home-delivered meals	27 (3)	777 (97)	0	0	
QC1f.	Nonprofit employment or job training services	32 (4)	772 (96)	0	0	
QC1g.	A food shelf	24 (3)	779 (97)	1	0	
QC1h.	Housing assistance	20 (2)	783 (98)	2	0	
QC1i.	A community health clinic	29 (4)	772 (96)	3	0	
QC1j.	A senior center	34 (4)	770 (96)	0	0	
QC1k.	Rehabilitative services like Courage Center	11 (1)	793 (99)	0	0	
QC1L.	Nonprofit counseling services of any type	26 (3)	777 (97)	1	0	
QC1m.	Disaster services	3 (0)	801 (100)	0	0	

QC2. As far as you know, have you or has anyone else in your family used a United Way funded service in the past twelve months?

Freq	(%)		
28	(4)	1.	Yes
770	(96)	2.	No
6		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QC3. Currently the United Way provides a portion of the Boy Scouts annual budget. Do you agree or disagree that the United Way should CONTINUE to provide funding for the Boy Scouts . . . would you say you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

256	(35)	1.	Strongly agree
314	(43)	2.	Somewhat agree
90	(12)	3.	Somewhat disagree
66	(9)	4.	Strongly disagree
65		8.	DK
12		9.	RA

QC4. What is your overall opinion about the Boy Scouts of America as a NATIONAL organization . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

345	(45)	1.	Very favorable
326	(43)	2.	Somewhat favorable
63	(8)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
32	(4)	4.	Very unfavorable
34		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

QC5. What is your opinion about the Boy Scouts organization here in the Twin Cities metropolitan area . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

291	(44)	1.	Very favorable
297	(45)	2.	Somewhat favorable
52	(8)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
16	(2)	4.	Very unfavorable
138		8.	DK
10		9.	RA

QC6. Have you heard of the Metropolitan Council?

Freq	(%)			
541	(68)	1.	Yes	
258	(32)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QC6a. (IF YES) Are you aware of the Metropolitan Council's web site, "metrocouncil dot org"?

107	(20)	1.	Yes	
434	(80)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 2b)
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2b)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2b)
263		.	NA	

QC6a-1. (IF YES) Have you visited the Metropolitan Council web site in the past twelve months?

43	(40)	1.	Yes
64	(60)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
697		.	NA

QC6b. (IF YES) What is your impression of the job the Metropolitan Council is doing in addressing and resolving regional issues . . . are they doing a very good job, a good job, a fair job, a poor job, or a very poor job in addressing and resolving regional issues?

14	(4)	1.	Very good job
100	(26)	2.	Good job
201	(52)	3.	Fair job
45	(12)	4.	Poor job
25	(6)	5.	Very poor job
148		8.	DK
8		9.	RA
263		.	NA

D. ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR

The next questions are about the kind of behavior that is acceptable to you.

1. As far as you are concerned, is it EVER acceptable (READ LIST)?

(IF YES) Under what circumstances is it acceptable?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	Under what circumstances?
___	QD1a.	For a parent to SPANK a child	563 (72)	223 (28)	13	5	(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-12)
___	QD1b.	For a parent to HIT a child, other than spanking	31 (4)	769 (96)	2	2	_____
___	QD1c.	For kids in high school to hit each other in a fight	96 (12)	697 (88)	8	4	_____
___	QD1d.	For athletes to fight during a team competition	67 (8)	728 (92)	8	2	_____

RANDOM START D1: ____

E. HOUSING

Now I have a few questions about housing.

QE1. Do you own or rent your residence?

Freq	(%)		
649	(81)	1.	Own
155	(19)	2.	Rent
0	(-)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QE2. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST; CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

628	(78)	1.	Single family detached
55	(7)	2.	Townhouse
24	(3)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
80	(10)	4.	Apartment building
3	(0)	5.	Mobile home
14	(2)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QE3. What do you think of when you hear the term "urban sprawl"?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-13)

4. Now I'll read you some statements about possible ways to accommodate future growth in the Twin Cities metro area. For each statement, I'd like to know if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or if you have no opinion. (READ LIST) Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or do you have no opinion?

	STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/WHAT AGREE 2	S/WHAT DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	NO OPINION 5	DK 8	RA 9	
___QE4a. Government needs to take a stronger role in efforts to revitalize and redevelop parts of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the older suburbs.	369	302	50	37	41	2	4	Freq
	(46)	(38)	(6)	(5)	(5)			(%)
___QE4b. As areas develop, government should do more to protect the natural features, such as wetlands, woodlands, lakes, and streams.	581	163	27	16	12	2	4	
	(73)	(20)	(3)	(2)	(2)			
___QE4c. Neighborhoods should have many types of housing available for people of different ages and incomes.	418	262	82	26	13	2	1	
	(52)	(33)	(10)	(3)	(2)			
___QE4d. City and suburban neighborhoods should provide many options for ways of getting around, including walking, biking, driving, and public transit or buses.	556	203	20	11	12	2	1	
	(69)	(25)	(2)	(1)	(2)			
___QE4e. Neighborhoods should have a mix of homes, shops, offices, schools, and parks, so people can more easily meet their everyday needs.	444	276	48	16	12	5	4	
	(56)	(35)	(6)	(2)	(2)			
___QE4f. Prime agricultural land should be permanently protected from development.	355	267	74	44	49	10	5	
	(45)	(34)	(9)	(6)	(6)			
___QE4g. Town squares, green spaces, and local parks should be part of every neighborhood.	544	186	39	8	20	4	3	
	(68)	(23)	(5)	(1)	(2)			

(EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WAS ONLY ASKED ON HALF OF THE SURVEYS)

	STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/WHAT AGREE 2	S/WHAT DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	NO OPINION 5	DK 8	RA 9	NA .
QE4h1 Urban sprawl is out of control.	77 (20)	126 (33)	76 (20)	34 (9)	73 (19)	12	0	404
QE4h2 Urban sprawl should be reduced.	99 (26)	109 (29)	55 (15)	31 (8)	84 (22)	18	8	400

RANDOM START E4a to E4g: ___

QE5. Have you ever heard the term "smart growth"?

Freq	(%)			
275	(34)	1.	Yes	
522	(66)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 6)
8		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 6)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 6)

QE5a. (IF YES) In general, do you have a favorable impression or an unfavorable impression of "smart growth", or do you not have an opinion about it?

114	(42)	1.	Favorable
28	(10)	2.	Unfavorable
127	(47)	3.	No opinion
3		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
529		.	NA

QE6. In order to preserve prime agricultural land, would you be willing to have your property taxes increased?

Freq	(%)			
314	(43)	1.	Yes	
422	(57)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 7)
58		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 7)
10		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 7)

QE6a. (IF YES) How much would you be willing to have your property taxes increase per year?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QE7. In order to preserve prime agricultural land, would you support or oppose building more town homes and apartments in your community . . . strongly support, support, oppose, or strongly oppose?

86	(11)	1.	Strongly support
384	(51)	2.	Support
189	(25)	3.	Oppose
96	(13)	4.	Strongly oppose
38		8.	DK
10		9.	RA

QE8. If you were building a home and you could not afford to build it exactly the way you want, what ONE change would you accept to make it more affordable . . . a smaller house, a smaller lot, an unfinished basement that you could finish later, a location that was at least 30 miles further from work, or something else?

151	(20)	1.	A smaller house
63	(8)	2.	A smaller lot
497	(64)	3.	Unfinished basement
38	(5)	4.	Location further from work
23	(3)	5.	Something else (SPECIFY) _____
26		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QE9. How willing would you be to pay MORE for a new home so that someone else could pay LESS for an affordable home . . . very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not at all willing?

Freq	(%)		
59	(8)	1.	Very willing
311	(40)	2.	Somewhat willing
219	(28)	3.	Not very willing (IF NOT VERY WILLING, GO TO 10)
185	(24)	4.	Not at all willing (IF NOT AT ALL WILLING, GO TO 10)
19		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 10)
11		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 10)

QE9a. (IF VERY OR SOMEWHAT WILLING) What percent MORE would you be willing to pay . . . 1 to 3 percent, 4 to 5 percent, 6 to 7 percent, 8 to 9 percent, or 10 percent or more?

207	(58)	1.	1 to 3 percent
112	(31)	2.	4 to 5 percent
16	(4)	3.	6 to 7 percent
7	(2)	4.	8 to 9 percent
15	(4)	5.	10 percent or more
12		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
434		.	NA

QE10. How willing would you be to live in a housing development that had a certain number of units set aside as affordable housing, which is housing that costs less than $132,000 . . . very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not at all willing?

157	(20)	1.	Very willing
349	(44)	2.	Somewhat willing
163	(21)	3.	Not very willing
117	(15)	4.	Not at all willing
12		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QE11. To hold traffic congestion at current levels, the Minnesota Department of Transportation is expected to require an additional ten billion dollars over the next twenty years. Which of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion about how this ten billion dollars should be funded . . . add a half cent sales tax in the seven county metro area, raise the state gasoline tax by 23 cents a gallon, or spend the automobile sales tax exclusively on highway improvements in addition to raising other taxes?

Freq	(%)		
228	(30)	1.	Add a half cent sales tax
125	(16)	2.	Raise the state gasoline tax
358	(47)	3.	Spend automobile sales tax on highways
21	(3)	4.	Do not increase funding (VOLUNTEERED)
28	(4)	5.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
37		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QE12. Do you plan to move in the next two years?

253	(32)	1.	Yes	
528	(68)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
23		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QE12a. (IF YES) What type of housing do you intend to move to?

138	(58)	1.	Detached single family
3	(1)	2.	Duplex/double
0	(-)	3.	Three-fourplex
5	(2)	4.	Condominium
28	(12)	5.	Townhouse
60	(26)	6.	Apartment
3	(1)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
17		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
551		.	NA

QE12a-1. (IF DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOME) Will you be seeking a larger lot than the one you currently have?

Freq	(%)		
64	(48)	1.	Yes
50	(37)	2.	No (IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
20	(15)	3.	Renter, do not own (IF RENT, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
666		.	NA

QE12a-1a. (IF YES OR DK) Which of the following best describes the size of the lot you will be seeking . . . a typical city or small town lot in an older established neighborhood, a typical suburban lot in a developed subdivision, a typical lot in a more sparsely populated growing suburb, or a typical lot in a rural or farm area?

14	(21)	1.	City or small town lot in older neighborhood
19	(29)	2.	Suburban lot in developed subdivision
14	(22)	3.	More sparsely populated growing suburb
19	(29)	4.	Rural or farm area
3		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
735		.	NA

F. ENVIRONMENT

The next questions are about the environment.

(IF RENT, GO TO 2)

1. Does your household (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	SOME-TIMES (VOL) 2	NO 3	NEVER USE FERTILIZER 4	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
___	QF1a.	Use zero phosphate or low phosphate lawn fertilizer	284 (53)	6 (1)	106 (20)	142 (26)	111	0	155	Freq (%)
___	QF1b.	Remove grass clippings and leaves from your sidewalks and curbsides	479 (77)	15 (2)	125 (20)		24	6	155	
___	QF1c.	Use low-flow water fixtures, such as showerheads or toilets	500 (80)	15 (2)	108 (17)		25	0	155	
___	QF1d.	Consider whether a thermostat or thermometer contains mercury before making a purchase	337 (56)	2 (0)	268 (44)		39	2	155	

RANDOM START F1: _____

2. How satisfied are you with (READ LIST) . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied?

		VERY SATIS 1	S/WHAT SATIS 2	NOT VERY SATIS 3	NOT AT ALL SATIS 4	DK 8	RA 9	
QF2a.	AIR quality in your neighborhood	486 (61)	255 (32)	43 (5)	16 (2)	2	3	Freq (%)
QF2b.	AIR quality in the Twin Cities metropolitan area as a whole	181 (23)	497 (63)	98 (12)	13 (2)	9	6	
QF2c.	The quality of the drinking water at your home	366 (46)	264 (33)	105 (13)	60 (8)	7	2	

3. What is your perception of the water quality of (READ LIST) in the metropolitan area . . . is it very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor, or do you not have an opinion about it?

		VERY GOOD 1	GOOD 2	FAIR 3	POOR 4	VERY POOR 5	NO OPINION 6	DK 8	RA 9	
____	QF3a. the Mississippi River	10	83	199	249	133	114	14	1	Freq
		(1)	(10)	(25)	(32)	(17)	(14)			(%)
____	QF3b. the Minnesota River	16	71	166	144	113	254	38	1	
		(2)	(9)	(22)	(19)	(15)	(33)			
____	QF3c. the St. Croix River	62	152	175	71	34	266	44	1	
		(8)	(20)	(23)	(9)	(4)	(35)			
____	QF3d. the lakes	55	208	287	128	49	69	8	0	
		(7)	(26)	(36)	(16)	(6)	(9)			

RANDOM START F3: ____

4. In the past year, have you or has anyone else in your household used the Twin Cities area rivers, lakes, or streams for (READ LIST)? (IF YES) How many times have you done this in the past year . . . one to three times, four to nine times, or more than nine times?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QF4a. Recreation on the water, such as boating, swimming, or fishing	503	300	1	0	Freq
		(63)	(37)			(%)
___	QF4b. Activities NEAR the water, such as hiking, biking, running, or going for a scenic drive	643	159	1	1	
		(80)	(20)			

RANDOM START F4: _____

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3, FOR HOW MANY TIMES)

QF5. Were you aware that there is a REGIONAL system of parks and trails in the Twin Cities metropolitan area?

Freq	(%)			
739	(92)	1.	Yes	
65	(8)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QF5a. (IF YES) Have you visited any of these parks or trails in the last twelve months?

527	(72)	1.	Yes
207	(28)	2.	No
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
65		.	NA

G. TECHNOLOGY

The next questions are about technology.

QG1. Do you have a personal computer in your home?

662	(82)	1.	Yes	
142	(18)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 2)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

QG1a. (IF YES) Is the computer in your home used for work or business?

304	(46)	1.	Yes
359	(54)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
142		.	NA

QG2. Do you have access to information on the Internet at work, at home, or somewhere else?

Freq	(%)		
94	(12)	01.	Yes, at work
226	(28)	02.	Yes, at home
341	(42)	03.	Yes, both at work and at home
20	(2)	04.	Yes, at the library
23	(3)	05.	Yes, at a friend's or other family member
0	(-)	06.	Yes, at school
19	(2)	07.	Yes, other (SPECIFY) _____
79	(10)	08.	No access to Internet
2		88.	DK
1		99.	RA

QG3. Do you have cable TV?

497	(62)	1.	Yes	
306	(38)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QG3a. (IF YES) Have you watched programs on the Metropolitan Council on regional channel 6?

104	(21)	1.	Yes
394	(79)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
307		.	NA

H. HIGHER EDUCATION

Now I'd like you to think about the different roles that colleges and universities play in the Twin Cities metro area.

QH1. Which of the following is MOST important for the metro area . . . for Twin Cities area colleges and universities to increase their basic and applied research, for them to contribute to the quality of life, or for them to expand opportunities for higher education?

Freq	(%)		
100	(13)	1.	To increase their basic and applied research
130	(17)	2.	To contribute to the quality of life
537	(70)	3.	To expand opportunities for higher education
32		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 3)
5		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 3)

QH2. Which is SECOND most important for the metro area . . . for Twin Cities area colleges and universities to increase their basic and applied research, to contribute to the quality of life, or to expand opportunities for higher education? (INTERVIEWER: do NOT read answer from Q1)

295	(39)	1.	To increase their basic and applied research
312	(41)	2.	To contribute to the quality of life
150	(20)	3.	To expand opportunities for higher education
8		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
37		.	NA

QH3. If the State Legislature allocated more money for higher education, should that money be given to public colleges or universities, or should that money be given directly to qualified lower-income students through grants or scholarships to attend the college of their choice?

312	(42)	1.	Given to public colleges or universities
434	(58)	2.	Given directly to lower-income students
42		8.	DK
16		9.	RA

4. The metro area has many public universities, private colleges, and community colleges that compete for students and for resources. In your opinion, would MORE competition increase, decrease, or have no effect on (READ LIST)?

		INCREASE 1	DECREASE 2	NO EFFECT 3	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QH4a. The number and quality of programs	423 (59)	114 (16)	178 (25)	82	7	Freq (%)
___	QH4b. The success and results for students	383 (54)	66 (9)	256 (36)	87	12	
___	QH4c. The cost of higher education	273 (38)	235 (33)	208 (29)	79	9	

RANDOM START H4: ___

QH5. Now I'd like you to name the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that you can think of. (PROBE FOR UP TO TEN NAMES)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-14 TO A-32)

H5SCREEN Was Metropolitan State University named?

Freq	(%)		
194	(24)	1.	Yes
610	(76)	2.	No

QH5a. (IF METRO STATE WAS NAMED) What are three words or phrases that you would use to describe Metropolitan State University today?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-33 TO A-36)

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QI1. What county do you live in?

Freq	(%)		
87	(11)	01.	Anoka
20	(2)	02.	Carver
114	(14)	03.	Dakota
354	(44)	04.	Hennepin
129	(16)	05.	Ramsey
28	(4)	06.	Scott
73	(9)	07.	Washington
0	(-)	08.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

QI2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4)

3. THERE IS NO QUESTION 3 ON THIS SURVEY

QI4. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

484	(61)	1.	Married
202	(26)	2.	Single
75	(10)	3.	Divorced
4	(0)	4.	Separated
28	(4)	5.	Widowed
4		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QI5. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 15)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-8)

QI6. What is the highest level of school you have completed?
(DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

Freq	(%)		
7	(1)	01.	Less than high school
18	(2)	02.	Some high school
162	(20)	03.	High school graduate
9	(1)	04.	Some technical school
78	(10)	05.	Technical school graduate
179	(22)	06.	Some college
233	(29)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
116	(14)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
4		99.	RA

QI7. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

710	(90)	1.	White/Caucasian
11	(1)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
22	(3)	3.	Black/African American
8	(1)	4.	American Indian
21	(3)	5.	Asian/Oriental
2	(0)	6.	Mixed, no dominant racial identification
14	(2)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
3		8.	DK
13		9.	RA

QI8. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'PARTY' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 18)

Freq	(%)		
192	(25)	1.	Republican
240	(32)	2.	Democrat
275	(36)	3.	Independent
51	(7)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
15		8.	DK
30		9.	RA

QI8a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

66	(36)	1.	Strong
120	(64)	2.	Not very strong
4		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
612		.	NA

QI8b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

104	(44)	1.	Strong
133	(56)	2.	Not very strong
3		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
564		.	NA

QI8c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

94	(28)	1.	Republican
129	(39)	2.	Democratic
111	(33)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
15		8.	DK
22		9.	RA
433		.	NA

QI9. Are you currently self-employed?

Freq	(%)			
112	(14)	1.	Yes	
688	(86)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 10y)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 10y)
4		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 10y)

QI9a. (IF YES) Is that full-time or part-time?

61	(55)	1.	Full-time
50	(45)	2.	Part-time
1		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
692		.	NA

QI9b. (IF YES) Is your normal self-employment workplace at your home?

51	(46)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 10x)
61	(54)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	
1		9.	RA	
692		.	NA	

QI9b-1. (IF Q9B IS NO, DK, OR RA) Do you work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal self-employment workplace?

23	(38)	1.	Yes	
37	(62)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 10x)
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 10x)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 10x)
743		.	NA	

QI9b-1a. (IF YES TO b-1) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week? (INTERVIEWER: ONLY COUNT FULL DAYS)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12)

QI10x. (IF YES TO 9) Did you have a paying job last week, in addition to your self-employment?

Freq	(%)			
25	(23)	1.	Yes	
86	(77)	2.	No	(IF SELF-EMPLOYED AND NO, GO TO 11)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11)
692		.	NA	

QI10y. (IF NO, DK, OR RA TO 9) Did you have a paying job last week?

529	(77)	1.	Yes	
159	(23)	2.	No	(IF SELF-EMPLOYED AND NO, GO TO 11)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11)
4		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11)
112		.	NA	

QI10a. (IF YES TO Q10) Were you working full-time or part-time?

430	(78)	1.	One full-time job
114	(21)	2.	One part-time job
6	(1)	3.	Both a full-time and a part-time job
4	(1)	4.	Multiple part-time jobs
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
250		.	NA

QI10b. (IF YES TO Q10) Is your normal workplace at your home?

18	(3)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 11)
536	(97)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	
0		9.	RA	
250		.	NA	

QI10b-1. (IF Q10B IS NO, DK, OR RA) Do you work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal workplace?

Freq	(%)			
51	(10)	1.	Yes	
482	(90)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 11)
2		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11)
268		.	NA	

QI10b-1a. (IF YES TO b-1) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week?
(INTERVIEWER: ONLY COUNT FULL DAYS)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12)

c. (IF NO TO Q10) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QI10c-1.	Retired	93 (60)	61 (40)	5	1	645	Freq (%)
QI10c-2.	Unemployed	14 (9)	140 (91)	5	1	645	
QI10c-3.	A student	25 (16)	129 (84)	5	1	645	
QI10c-4.	A homemaker	39 (25)	115 (75)	5	1	645	

QI11. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 13)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 12)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-13)

QI11a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

QI12. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in the year 2000. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)			
354	(51)	1.	Respondent	(IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 13)
342	(49)	2.	Someone else	
3	(0)	3.	Someone no longer in household	(IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 13)
15		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
16		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
75		.	NA	

QI12a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

310	(90)	1.	Yes	
32	(10)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
462		.	NA	

QI12a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

294	(95)	1.	One full-time job
15	(5)	2.	One part-time job
0	(-)	3.	Both a full-time and a part-time job
0	(-)	4.	Multiple part-time jobs
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
494		.	NA

12a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QI12a-2a.	Retired	21 (69)	10 (31)	2	0	772	Freq (%)
QI12a-2b.	Unemployed	8 (25)	23 (75)	2	0	772	
QI12a-2c.	A student	0 (-)	31 (100)	2	0	772	
QI12a-2d.	A homemaker	2 (7)	29 (93)	2	0	772	

QI13. Was your total household income in the year 2000 above or below $60,000? (THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 20)

Freq	(%)			
437	(60)	1.	Above	
297	(40)	2.	Below	
19		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
52		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)

QI13a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2000, please stop me.

84	(21)	1.	60 to 70,000	
57	(14)	2.	70 to 80,000	
55	(14)	3.	80 to 90,000	
52	(13)	4.	90 to 100,000	
36	(9)	5.	100 to 110,000	
32	(8)	6.	110 to 120,000	
87	(22)	7.	120,000 or more	
11		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
22		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)
367		.	NA	

QI13b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2000, please stop me.

10	(4)	1.	Under 10,000	
30	(11)	2.	10 to 20,000	
44	(16)	3.	20 to 30,000	
68	(25)	4.	30 to 40,000	
76	(28)	5.	40 to 50,000	
44	(16)	6.	50 to 60,000	
10		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
15		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)
507		.	NA	

QI14. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in the year 2000. Is that correct?

663	(100)	1.	Yes	
0	(-)	2.	No	(IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 13)
5		8.	DK	
7		9.	RA	
129		.	NA	

QI15. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for the year 2000?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)
QI16. Are you male or female?

386 (48) 1. Male
418 (52) 2. Female
9. RA

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	16	2.0	2.1	2.1
10100	Income tax	18	2.3	2.4	4.5
10200	Sales tax	1	.1	.1	4.7
10300	Property tax	9	1.1	1.2	5.9
20000	Education	9	1.1	1.1	7.0
20100	Quality of educ	12	1.4	1.5	8.5
20200	Financing educ	46	5.7	6.0	14.5
20300	Higher educ	4	.5	.5	15.0
20400	Availability of educ	4	.4	.5	15.5
30000	Environment	3	.4	.4	15.9
30100	Pollution	1	.1	.1	16.0
30102	Water quality	1	.1	.1	16.1
30600	Weather	8	1.0	1.1	17.2
40000	Economy	22	2.8	2.9	20.1
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	24	3.0	3.2	23.3
40103	Quality of jobs	10	1.2	1.3	24.6
40104	Wages	5	.6	.6	25.1
40105	Job skills/training	1	.1	.1	25.3
40106	Quantity of jobs	38	4.7	5.0	30.3
40200	Inflation/recession	3	.4	.4	30.7
40400	Business climate	2	.2	.2	30.9
40402	Keeping business	2	.2	.2	31.1
50100	Health care-cost	6	.7	.7	31.8
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	2	.2	.2	32.0
50300	Health care-avblty	3	.4	.4	32.4
50500	Mental health	1	.1	.1	32.5
50600	Disease-general	1	.1	.1	32.7
60000	Transportation	32	4.0	4.3	36.9
60100	Traffic	66	8.2	8.7	45.6
60200	Road construction	19	2.4	2.5	48.2
60300	Transprt'n expnse	1	.1	.1	48.3
60700	Mass transit	23	2.8	3.0	51.3
60701	Light rail transit	4	.5	.5	51.8

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
70100	Housing-cost	115	14.3	15.1	66.9
70200	Housing-avblty	33	4.1	4.3	71.3
80200	Shortage of food	1	.1	.1	71.4
90000	Government	5	.6	.7	72.1
90100	Legislature	2	.2	.2	72.3
90400	Govt funding	2	.3	.3	72.5
90600	Federal deficit	7	.8	.9	73.4
90800	Governor Ventura	9	1.1	1.2	74.6
100200	Terrorist attacks	4	.5	.5	75.1
110000	Crime	50	6.2	6.6	81.7
110100	Crim justice sys	5	.6	.6	82.3
110200	Drug-reltd crime	7	.9	.9	83.2
110300	Crimes by youth	1	.1	.1	83.3
110400	Gangs	5	.6	.7	84.0
110500	Guns	3	.3	.3	84.3
130100	Abuse	3	.3	.3	84.6
130200	Welfare	10	1.2	1.3	85.9
130201	Abuse of welfare	2	.2	.2	86.1
130400	Discrimination	22	2.8	2.9	89.0
130500	Drugs	9	1.1	1.1	90.2
130600	Morality	3	.4	.4	90.6
130601	Religion	3	.4	.4	91.0
130700	Immigration	8	.9	1.0	91.9
130800	Poverty	6	.7	.7	92.7
130900	Minorities	2	.2	.2	92.9
131000	Homeless	16	2.0	2.1	95.0
131200	Population	6	.7	.7	95.7
131300	Urban sprawl	13	1.6	1.7	97.5
131400	Lack of free time	1	.1	.1	97.6

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
140000	Family	3	.3	.3	97.9
140200	Child raising	2	.3	.3	98.2
140400	Youth sex	1	.1	.1	98.3
140500	Youth problems	4	.5	.5	98.9
150000	Other	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total valid		760	94.6	100.0	
888888	DK	40	5.0		
999999	RA	3	.4		
Total missing		44	5.4		
Total		804	100.0		

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	15	1.8	2.3	2.3
10100	Income tax	7	.8	1.0	3.4
10200	Sales tax	1	.1	.2	3.5
10300	Property tax	21	2.6	3.4	6.9
20000	Education	6	.8	1.0	7.8
20100	Quality of educ	18	2.3	2.9	10.7
20200	Financing educ	55	6.8	8.6	19.3
20300	Higher educ	1	.1	.2	19.5
30000	Environment	4	.5	.6	20.1
30100	Pollution	5	.6	.7	20.9
30101	Acid rain	1	.1	.2	21.0
30102	Water quality	2	.2	.2	21.3
30103	Air pollution	4	.5	.6	21.9
30600	Weather	2	.2	.2	22.1

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
40000	Economy	14	1.7	2.2	24.3
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	27	3.4	4.3	28.6
40103	Quality of jobs	11	1.4	1.8	30.4
40104	Wages	5	.6	.7	31.1
40106	Quantity of jobs	23	2.9	3.7	34.8
40200	Inflation/recession	1	.1	.2	34.9
40300	Savings/investmts	2	.3	.3	35.3
40400	Business climate	1	.1	.2	35.4
40401	Attracting busnss	1	.1	.2	35.6
40402	Keeping business	4	.5	.6	36.2
50000	Health care	2	.2	.2	36.5
50100	Health care-cost	3	.4	.5	36.9
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	2	.3	.3	37.3
50200	Health care-qual	2	.2	.2	37.5
50300	Health care-avblty	5	.6	.8	38.3
50600	Disease-general	1	.1	.2	38.4
60000	Transportation	18	2.2	2.8	41.2
60100	Traffic	57	7.1	9.0	50.3
60200	Road construction	14	1.7	2.2	52.4
60300	Transprt'n expnse	2	.3	.3	52.8
60500	Speed limits	1	.1	.2	52.9
60600	Drunk driving	2	.2	.2	53.2
60700	Mass transit	16	2.0	2.6	55.7
60701	Light rail transit	6	.7	.9	56.6
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.2	56.8
70000	Housing	3	.4	.5	57.2
70100	Housing-cost	63	7.8	9.9	67.1
70200	Housing-avblty	15	1.9	2.4	69.5
70300	Housing-quality	7	.9	1.1	70.7
90000	Government	5	.6	.8	71.5
90100	Legislature	1	.1	.1	71.5
90400	Govt funding	1	.1	.2	71.7
90600	Federal deficit	6	.8	1.0	72.7
90700	Stadium issue	6	.8	1.0	73.6
90800	Governor Ventura	8	.9	1.2	74.8

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
110000	Crime	54	6.7	8.6	83.4
110100	Crim justice sys	5	.6	.7	84.1
110200	Drug-reltd crime	6	.7	.9	85.0
110300	Crimes by youth	1	.1	.2	85.1
110400	Gangs	6	.8	1.0	86.1
110500	Guns	2	.2	.2	86.3
130100	Abuse	3	.3	.4	86.7
130200	Welfare	5	.6	.7	87.5
130400	Discrimination	13	1.6	2.1	89.5
130500	Drugs	9	1.1	1.4	91.0
130601	Religion	2	.2	.2	91.2
130700	Immigration	5	.6	.7	91.9
130800	Poverty	7	.8	1.0	93.0
130900	Minorities	1	.1	.1	93.0
131000	Homeless	8	.9	1.2	94.2
131200	Population	3	.4	.5	94.7
131300	Urban sprawl	19	2.3	3.0	97.7
140000	Family	3	.3	.4	98.1
140101	Day care-cost	1	.1	.2	98.2
140200	Child raising	3	.3	.4	98.6
140500	Youth problems	2	.2	.2	98.9
150000	Other	7	.9	1.1	100.0
Total valid		633	78.7	100.0	
888888	DK	128	15.9		
System		44	5.4		
Total missing		171	21.3		
Total		804	100.0		

QA3AGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM 1 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Taxes	44	5.4	6.9	6.9
2 Education	80	9.9	12.6	19.5
3 Environment	17	2.1	2.6	22.1
4 Economy	89	11.1	14.1	36.2
5 Health Care	14	1.8	2.2	38.4
6 Transportation	116	14.4	18.3	56.8
7 Housing	88	11.0	13.9	70.7
9 Government	26	3.3	4.2	74.8
11 Crime	73	9.1	11.5	86.3
13 Social Issues	72	8.9	11.4	97.7
14 Family	8	.9	1.2	98.9
15 Other	7	.9	1.1	100.0
Total valid	633	78.7	100.0	
88 DK	128	15.9		
System	44	5.4		
Total missing	171	21.3		
Total	804	100.0		

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000 Taxes	10	1.2	3.0	3.0
10100 Income tax	10	1.2	3.0	6.0
10300 Property tax	5	.6	1.6	7.6
20000 Education	7	.9	2.2	9.8
20100 Quality of educ	19	2.4	6.0	15.8
20200 Financing educ	27	3.4	8.5	24.3
20300 Higher educ	1	.1	.2	24.5

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
30100	Pollution	3	.4	.9	25.4
30102	Water quality	2	.2	.5	25.9
30103	Air pollution	6	.8	1.9	27.8
30104	Noise pollution	3	.3	.8	28.6
30401	Landfills	2	.2	.5	29.1
30600	Weather	4	.4	1.1	30.2
40000	Economy	8	.9	2.4	32.5
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	3	.4	.9	33.5
40103	Quality of jobs	2	.3	.6	34.1
40104	Wages	3	.4	.9	35.1
40400	Business climate	1	.1	.2	35.2
40402	Keeping business	3	.4	.9	36.2
40403	Corporate taxes	2	.2	.5	36.7
50000	Health care	1	.1	.2	36.8
50100	Health care-cost	4	.5	1.3	38.1
50200	Health care-qual	4	.4	1.1	39.2
50401	Nursing homes	2	.2	.5	39.7
50600	Disease-general	1	.1	.3	40.0
60000	Transportation	6	.8	1.9	41.9
60100	Traffic	22	2.8	7.0	48.8
60200	Road construction	7	.9	2.2	51.0
60500	Speed limits	1	.1	.2	51.2
60700	Mass transit	10	1.2	3.0	54.2
60701	Light rail transit	9	1.1	2.7	56.9
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.3	57.2
70000	Housing	1	.1	.3	57.5
70100	Housing-cost	20	2.5	6.3	63.8
70200	Housing-avblty	10	1.2	3.0	66.8
90000	Government	5	.6	1.4	68.2
90200	Legislators	1	.1	.3	68.6
90400	Govt funding	1	.1	.3	68.9
90600	Federal deficit	2	.3	.6	69.5
90700	Stadium issue	4	.5	1.3	70.8
90800	Governor Ventura	4	.5	1.3	72.0

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
100000	War	1	.1	.3	72.4
100200	Terrorist attacks	3	.3	.8	73.1
110000	Crime	21	2.6	6.6	79.8
110100	Crim justice sys	2	.3	.6	80.4
110400	Gangs	2	.3	.6	81.0
120200	Energy sources	1	.1	.2	81.2
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.3	81.5
130200	Welfare	8	1.0	2.5	84.0
130300	Abortion	1	.1	.3	84.4
130400	Discrimination	4	.4	1.1	85.5
130500	Drugs	5	.6	1.4	86.9
130700	Immigration	2	.3	.6	87.5
130800	Poverty	5	.6	1.6	89.1
130900	Minorities	2	.3	.6	89.7
131000	Homeless	5	.6	1.6	91.3
131200	Population	2	.3	.6	91.9
131300	Urban sprawl	14	1.7	4.3	96.2
140101	Day care-cost	2	.3	.6	96.8
140200	Child raising	3	.3	.8	97.6
150000	Other	8	.9	2.4	100.0
Total valid		320	39.8	100.0	
888888	DK	313	38.9		
System		171	21.3		
Total missing		484	60.2		
Total		804	100.0		

QA3BGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM 2 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Taxes	24	3.0	7.6	7.6
2 Education	54	6.7	16.9	24.5
3 Environment	18	2.3	5.7	30.2
4 Economy	21	2.6	6.5	36.7
5 Health Care	11	1.3	3.3	40.0
6 Transportation	55	6.9	17.2	57.2
7 Housing	31	3.8	9.6	66.8
9 Government	17	2.1	5.2	72.0
10 War/Terrorism	4	.4	1.1	73.1
11 Crime	25	3.1	7.9	81.0
12 Energy	1	.1	.2	81.2
13 Social Issues	48	6.0	15.0	96.2
14 Family	5	.6	1.4	97.6
15 Other	8	.9	2.4	100.0
Total valid	320	39.8	100.0	
88 DK	313	38.9		
System	171	21.3		
Total missing	484	60.2		
Total	804	100.0		

MRPROB MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES AREA PROBLEMS - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Taxes	1	112	6.6	14.8
Education	2	207	12.1	27.3
Environment	3	48	2.8	6.3
Economy	4	216	12.6	28.3
Health Care	5	37	2.2	4.9
Transportation	6	317	18.5	41.7
Housing	7	267	15.6	35.1
Food	8	1	.1	.1
Government	9	67	3.9	8.8
War/Terrorism	10	8	.4	1.0
Crime	11	168	9.8	22.1
Energy	12	1	.0	.1
Social Issues	13	221	12.9	29.1
Family	14	22	1.3	2.9
Other	15	23	1.4	3.1
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Total responses		1714	100.0	225.3

44 missing cases; 760 valid cases

QD1A1 UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES ACCEPTABLE FOR PARENT TO SPANK CHILD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 If disobey	103	12.8	18.8	18.8
2 Concern for child	2	.2	.3	19.1
3 Only for young child	20	2.5	3.7	22.8
4 When deserve it	14	1.8	2.6	25.4
5 For discipline	79	9.8	14.4	39.8
6 For punishment	15	1.8	2.7	42.5
7 If do something dangerous	56	6.9	10.2	52.7
8 If hurting another	5	.6	.9	53.6
9 Depends on situation	47	5.8	8.5	62.1
10 If talking not work	48	5.9	8.7	70.8
11 Teach lesson	12	1.5	2.2	73.1
12 As last resort	84	10.5	15.5	88.5
13 If not cause harm	61	7.6	11.1	99.6
77 Other	2	.3	.4	100.0
Total valid	546	68.0	100.0	
88 DK	10	1.3		
99 RA	6	.8		
System	241	30.0		
Total missing	258	32.0		
Total	804	100.0		

QE3 WHAT DO YOU THINK OF WHEN HEAR TERM 'URBAN SPRAWL'

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Growth/expansion	199	24.7	30.9	30.9
2 Population growth	9	1.1	1.4	32.3
3 Overcrowding	37	4.6	5.7	38.1
4 Deterioratn of city	3	.3	.4	38.4
5 Unplanned growth	34	4.2	5.3	43.7
6 Suburban growth	144	17.9	22.4	66.1
7 Loss of rural areas	75	9.4	11.7	77.8
8 Overdevelopment	11	1.4	1.7	79.6
9 Strip malls	6	.8	.9	80.5
10 Housing developments	38	4.8	6.0	86.5
11 Too many big houses	12	1.5	1.9	88.4
12 Cookie cutter homes	8	1.0	1.3	89.6
13 Traffic/congestion	12	1.4	1.8	91.4
14 Doesn't exist/not problem	21	2.6	3.2	94.7
15 Can't be stopped	6	.7	.9	95.5
16 Minorities moving into city	2	.3	.3	95.8
77 Other	27	3.3	4.2	100.0
Total valid	644	80.1	100.0	
88 DK	155	19.3		
99 RA	5	.6		
Total missing	160	19.9		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_1 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	10	1.3	1.3	1.3
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.1	1.4
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.3	.3	1.7
4 Augsburg	18	2.2	2.2	3.9
6 Bethel	8	.9	1.0	4.8
11 Concordia	6	.7	.7	5.5
14 Dunwoody Institute	2	.2	.2	5.7
17 Hamline	31	3.9	3.9	9.7
18 Hennepin Tech	2	.3	.3	9.9
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.2	.2	10.1
20 Lakewood Cmty	3	.3	.3	10.4
22 Macalester	22	2.8	2.8	13.2
23 Mankato State	11	1.4	1.4	14.6
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	2	.3	.3	14.9
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.3	.3	15.1
27 Nat'l American Univ	1	.1	.1	15.2
28 Normandale Cmty	8	1.0	1.0	16.3
31 Northwestern College	2	.2	.2	16.5
35 St. Benedict	2	.3	.3	16.7
36 St. Catherine	19	2.3	2.4	19.1
37 St. Cloud State	3	.4	.4	19.4
38 St John's	3	.3	.3	19.8
40 St. Olaf	3	.4	.4	20.1
42 St. Scholastica	1	.1	.1	20.2
43 U of M-Twin Cities	558	69.4	70.0	90.2
45 U of M-Duluth	1	.1	.1	90.3
47 St. Thomas	75	9.4	9.5	99.8
77 Other	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total valid	796	99.1	100.0	
Missing 88 DK	8	.9		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_2 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	33	4.2	4.4	4.4
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.1	4.5
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	4	.4	.5	4.9
4 Augsburg	65	8.1	8.5	13.4
5 Bemidji State	1	.1	.1	13.6
6 Bethel	25	3.1	3.3	16.8
7 Brown Institute	10	1.2	1.3	18.1
8 Cardinal Stritch	1	.1	.1	18.2
9 Carleton	12	1.5	1.6	19.8
10 Century College	3	.3	.3	20.1
11 Concordia	25	3.1	3.3	23.4
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.2	.2	23.6
14 Dunwoody Institute	2	.2	.2	23.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	9	1.1	1.2	25.0
17 Hamline	78	9.8	10.3	35.3
18 Hennepin Tech	10	1.2	1.3	36.5
19 Inver Hills Cmty	10	1.2	1.3	37.8
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.1	37.9
22 Macalester	44	5.5	5.8	43.7
23 Mankato State	5	.6	.6	44.3
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	4	.5	.5	44.8
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.3	.3	45.0
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.1	45.1
28 Normandale Cmty	10	1.3	1.3	46.4
30 North Henn Cmty	4	.4	.5	46.9
31 Northwestern College	10	1.2	1.3	48.2
35 St. Benedict	3	.3	.3	48.5
36 St. Catherine	73	9.1	9.6	58.1
37 St. Cloud State	15	1.9	2.0	60.1
38 St John's	4	.4	.5	60.6

QH5_2 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 2 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
39 St. Mary's	1	.1	.1	60.7
40 St. Olaf	8	1.0	1.1	61.8
41 St. Paul Tech	2	.2	.2	62.0
42 St. Scholastica	5	.6	.7	62.7
43 U of M-Twin Cities	68	8.4	8.9	71.6
45 U of M-Duluth	3	.4	.4	72.0
47 St. Thomas	209	26.1	27.5	99.5
49 William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.1	99.5
50 Winona State	1	.1	.1	99.6
77 Other	3	.4	.4	100.0
Total valid	761	94.7	100.0	
88 DK	35	4.3		
System	8	.9		
Total missing	43	5.3		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_3 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	23	2.9	3.4	3.4
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	6	.7	.8	4.2
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	.4	.4	4.6
4 Augsburg	44	5.4	6.3	10.9
5 Bemidji State	1	.1	.1	11.0
6 Bethel	32	4.0	4.7	15.6
7 Brown Institute	2	.3	.3	15.9
9 Carleton	7	.9	1.0	17.0
10 Century College	4	.5	.6	17.5
11 Concordia	26	3.2	3.7	21.3
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.1	21.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	5	.6	.7	22.1
16 Gustavus Adolphus	9	1.1	1.3	23.4
17 Hamline	83	10.4	12.1	35.5
18 Hennepin Tech	9	1.1	1.3	36.8
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.3	.3	37.1
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.1	37.2
21 Luther	1	.1	.1	37.4
22 Macalester	57	7.1	8.3	45.6
23 Mankato State	7	.8	1.0	46.6
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	8	1.0	1.2	47.7
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.1	47.8
28 Normandale Cmty	13	1.6	1.9	49.7
30 North Henn Cmty	1	.1	.1	49.9
31 Northwestern College	7	.9	1.0	50.9
32 NW Coll of Chiroprac	1	.1	.1	51.0
33 Rasmussen College	1	.1	.1	51.2
35 St. Benedict	1	.1	.1	51.3
36 St. Catherine	105	13.1	15.2	66.5
37 St. Cloud State	8	1.0	1.2	67.7

QH5_3 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 3 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
38 St John's	8	1.0	1.2	68.9
39 St. Mary's	8	.9	1.1	70.0
40 St. Olaf	11	1.4	1.6	71.6
41 St. Paul Tech	3	.3	.4	71.9
43 U of M-Twin Cities	55	6.8	7.9	79.8
45 U of M-Duluth	7	.9	1.0	80.8
47 St. Thomas	124	15.5	18.0	98.8
49 William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.1	99.0
77 Other	7	.9	1.0	100.0
Total valid	692	86.1	100.0	
88 DK	69	8.6		
System	43	5.3		
Total missing	112	13.9		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_4 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 4

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	24	3.0	4.0	4.0
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.1	4.1
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	.3	4.3
4 Augsburg	58	7.2	9.5	13.8
6 Bethel	32	4.0	5.3	19.1
7 Brown Institute	5	.6	.8	19.8
9 Carleton	5	.6	.8	20.7
10 Century College	5	.6	.8	21.4
11 Concordia	40	5.0	6.7	28.1
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.2	.3	28.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	4	.5	.7	29.0
16 Gustavus Adolphus	8	1.0	1.3	30.4
17 Hamline	62	7.7	10.2	40.5
18 Hennepin Tech	3	.4	.5	41.0
19 Inver Hills Cmty	3	.4	.5	41.5
20 Lakewood Cmty	2	.2	.3	41.8
22 Macalester	45	5.6	7.4	49.2
23 Mankato State	5	.6	.8	50.0
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	1	.1	.1	50.1
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.2	.3	50.4
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.2	50.5
27 Nat'l American Univ	3	.4	.5	51.0
28 Normandale Cmty	14	1.8	2.3	53.4
29 North Central Univ	2	.3	.3	53.7
30 North Henn Cmty	2	.2	.3	54.0
31 Northwestern College	16	2.0	2.7	56.6
33 Rasmussen College	1	.1	.1	56.7
35 St. Benedict	1	.1	.2	56.9
36 St. Catherine	98	12.2	16.2	73.1
37 St. Cloud State	9	1.1	1.4	74.5

QH5_4 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 4 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
38 St John's	9	1.1	1.5	76.0
39 St. Mary's	5	.6	.8	76.7
40 St. Olaf	11	1.4	1.8	78.6
41 St. Paul Tech	1	.1	.1	78.6
42 St. Scholastica	2	.3	.3	79.0
43 U of M-Twin Cities	35	4.4	5.8	84.8
45 U of M-Duluth	7	.9	1.2	86.0
46 U of M-Morris	2	.2	.3	86.2
47 St. Thomas	70	8.7	11.6	97.8
49 William Mitchell Law	2	.3	.3	98.2
50 Winona State	3	.4	.5	98.7
77 Other	8	1.0	1.3	100.0
Total valid	607	75.5	100.0	
88 DK	86	10.6		
System	112	13.9		
Total missing	197	24.5		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 5

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	24	3.0	5.2	5.2
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.3	.4	5.7
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	1	.1	.2	5.9
4 Augsburg	47	5.9	10.1	16.0
6 Bethel	32	4.0	7.0	23.0
7 Brown Institute	3	.3	.5	23.5
9 Carleton	4	.4	.8	24.3
10 Century College	6	.7	1.2	25.5
11 Concordia	34	4.2	7.3	32.8
12 Crown College	2	.3	.4	33.2
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.2	33.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	1	.1	.1	33.5
16 Gustavus Adolphus	4	.5	.9	34.4
17 Hamline	41	5.2	8.9	43.3
18 Hennepin Tech	5	.6	1.1	44.4
19 Inver Hills Cmty	7	.9	1.5	45.9
20 Lakewood Cmty	3	.3	.5	46.5
21 Luther	2	.2	.3	46.8
22 Macalester	50	6.2	10.7	57.5
23 Mankato State	4	.4	.8	58.2
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	2	.2	.3	58.5
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	4	.4	.8	59.3
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.2	59.5
28 Normandale Cmty	3	.4	.7	60.2
29 North Central Univ	2	.3	.4	60.6
30 North Henn Cmty	3	.3	.5	61.2
31 Northwestern College	21	2.6	4.5	65.6
32 NW Coll of Chiroprac	2	.3	.4	66.1
33 Rasmussen College	1	.1	.2	66.3
35 St. Benedict	4	.4	.8	67.0

QH5_5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 5 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
36 St. Catherine	40	5.0	8.7	75.7
37 St. Cloud State	9	1.1	1.8	77.6
38 St John's	7	.8	1.4	79.0
39 St. Mary's	6	.7	1.2	80.2
40 St. Olaf	16	2.0	3.4	83.6
42 St. Scholastica	4	.4	.8	84.3
43 U of M-Twin Cities	18	2.2	3.8	88.1
45 U of M-Duluth	2	.3	.4	88.6
47 St. Thomas	43	5.3	9.1	97.7
49 William Mitchell Law	6	.7	1.2	98.9
77 Other	5	.6	1.1	100.0
Total valid	465	57.8	100.0	
88 DK	142	17.6		
System	197	24.5		
Total missing	339	42.2		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_6 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 6

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	32	4.0	9.5	9.5
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.2	9.6
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	1	.1	.2	9.8
4 Augsburg	32	4.0	9.6	19.4
5 Bemidji State	3	.4	.9	20.3
6 Bethel	22	2.8	6.6	26.9
9 Carleton	6	.7	1.7	28.5
10 Century College	4	.5	1.2	29.7
11 Concordia	27	3.3	8.0	37.7
12 Crown College	2	.3	.6	38.3
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.3	.6	38.9
14 Dunwoody Institute	2	.3	.6	39.5
15 Globe College	1	.1	.3	39.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	11	1.3	3.2	42.9
17 Hamline	24	3.0	7.1	50.0
18 Hennepin Tech	2	.2	.5	50.5
19 Inver Hills Cmty	4	.4	1.1	51.5
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.2	51.7
22 Macalester	21	2.6	6.2	57.8
23 Mankato State	2	.3	.6	58.4
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	4	.5	1.2	59.6
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	8	.9	2.3	61.9
28 Normandale Cmty	9	1.1	2.6	64.4
30 North Henn Cmty	2	.2	.5	64.9
31 Northwestern College	18	2.2	5.3	70.1
34 Rosemount Tech	1	.1	.2	70.3
35 St. Benedict	5	.6	1.5	71.8
36 St. Catherine	36	4.5	10.7	82.4
38 St John's	2	.3	.6	83.0
39 St. Mary's	2	.2	.5	83.5

QH5_6 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 6 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
40 St. Olaf	7	.9	2.1	85.6
41 St. Paul Tech	1	.1	.2	85.7
43 U of M-Twin Cities	14	1.8	4.2	89.9
45 U of M-Duluth	8	1.0	2.4	92.3
46 U of M-Morris	2	.2	.5	92.8
47 St. Thomas	20	2.5	6.0	98.8
49 William Mitchell Law	2	.3	.6	99.4
77 Other	2	.3	.6	100.0
Total valid	337	41.9	100.0	
88 DK	128	15.9		
System	339	42.2		
Total missing	467	58.1		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_7 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 7

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	24	3.0	10.3	10.3
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.3	.9	11.2
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	7	.9	3.0	14.2
4 Augsburg	13	1.6	5.4	19.6
6 Bethel	21	2.6	8.8	28.4
7 Brown Institute	1	.1	.4	28.8
9 Carleton	4	.5	1.7	30.5
10 Century College	4	.4	1.5	32.0
11 Concordia	24	3.0	10.1	42.2
12 Crown College	1	.1	.2	42.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	1	.1	.4	42.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	6	.8	2.6	45.4
17 Hamline	16	2.0	6.9	52.3
18 Hennepin Tech	2	.2	.6	52.9
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.3	.9	53.8
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.4	54.2
21 Luther	2	.2	.6	54.8
22 Macalester	7	.9	3.0	57.8
23 Mankato State	2	.3	.9	58.7
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	2	.3	.9	59.6
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.3	.9	60.4
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.4	60.9
27 Nat'l American Univ	4	.4	1.5	62.4
28 Normandale Cmty	4	.4	1.5	63.9
31 Northwestern College	7	.9	3.0	66.9
35 St. Benedict	2	.3	.9	67.7
36 St. Catherine	17	2.1	7.3	75.1
37 St. Cloud State	5	.6	1.9	77.0
38 St John's	5	.6	1.9	78.9
39 St. Mary's	3	.3	1.1	80.0

QH5_7 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 7 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
40 St. Olaf	8	1.0	3.4	83.4
41 St. Paul Tech	3	.4	1.3	84.7
42 St. Scholastica	4	.5	1.7	86.5
43 U of M-Twin Cities	7	.8	2.8	89.2
45 U of M-Duluth	1	.1	.4	89.7
46 U of M-Morris	3	.3	1.1	90.8
47 St. Thomas	10	1.2	4.1	94.8
49 William Mitchell Law	4	.5	1.7	96.6
77 Other	8	1.0	3.4	100.0
Total valid	235	29.3	100.0	
88 DK	102	12.6		
System	467	58.1		
Total missing	569	70.7		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_8 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 8

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	13	1.6	8.9	8.9
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.7	9.6
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.3	1.4	10.9
4 Augsburg	12	1.5	8.2	19.1
6 Bethel	9	1.1	6.1	25.3
9 Carleton	7	.9	4.8	30.0
11 Concordia	5	.6	3.1	33.1
15 Globe College	1	.1	.7	33.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	2	.2	1.0	34.8
17 Hamline	4	.5	2.7	37.5

QH5_8 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 8 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	Hennepin Tech	3	.3	1.7	39.2
19	Inver Hills Cmty	3	.3	1.7	41.0
20	Lakewood Cmty	4	.4	2.4	43.3
22	Macalester	10	1.3	6.8	50.2
24	Mpls Coll Art/Design	1	.1	.7	50.9
25	Mpls Cmty & Tech	3	.3	1.7	52.6
28	Normandale Cmty	5	.6	3.4	56.0
30	North Henn Cmty	4	.4	2.4	58.4
31	Northwestern College	16	2.0	10.9	69.3
33	Rasmussen College	1	.1	.7	70.0
35	St. Benedict	3	.4	2.0	72.0
36	St. Catherine	8	.9	5.1	77.1
37	St. Cloud State	4	.4	2.4	79.5
38	St John's	5	.6	3.1	82.6
39	St. Mary's	1	.1	.7	83.3
40	St. Olaf	6	.7	3.8	87.0
41	St. Paul Tech	2	.3	1.4	88.4
42	St. Scholastica	3	.3	1.7	90.1
43	U of M-Twin Cities	2	.3	1.4	91.5
45	U of M-Duluth	1	.1	.7	92.2
46	U of M-Morris	1	.1	.3	92.5
47	St. Thomas	7	.8	4.4	96.9
50	Winona State	2	.3	1.4	98.3
77	Other	3	.3	1.7	100.0
	Total valid	148	18.4	100.0	
88	DK	87	10.8		
	System	569	70.7		
	Total missing	656	81.6		
Total		804	100.0		

QH5_9 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 9

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	5	.6	6.6	6.6
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.3	2.6	9.2
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.3	2.6	11.8
4 Augsburg	3	.4	3.9	15.8
6 Bethel	4	.4	4.6	20.4
7 Brown Institute	1	.1	.7	21.1
8 Cardinal Stritch	1	.1	1.3	22.4
9 Carleton	3	.4	3.9	26.3
11 Concordia	2	.2	2.0	28.3
12 Crown College	2	.3	2.6	30.9
17 Hamline	4	.5	5.3	36.2
18 Hennepin Tech	3	.3	3.3	39.5
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	1.3	40.8
22 Macalester	7	.8	8.6	49.3
23 Mankato State	1	.1	1.3	50.7
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.3	2.6	53.3
27 Nat'l American Univ	1	.1	1.3	54.6
28 Normandale Cmty	5	.6	6.6	61.2
30 North Henn Cmty	2	.3	2.6	63.8
31 Northwestern College	4	.4	4.6	68.4
35 St. Benedict	1	.1	1.3	69.7
36 St. Catherine	4	.5	5.3	75.0
37 St. Cloud State	1	.1	1.3	76.3
38 St John's	6	.7	7.2	83.6
40 St. Olaf	2	.2	2.0	85.5
42 St. Scholastica	1	.1	.7	86.2
43 U of M-Twin Cities	1	.1	1.3	87.5
44 U of M-Crookston	1	.1	1.3	88.8
45 U of M-Duluth	2	.3	2.6	91.4
47 St. Thomas	2	.2	2.0	93.4

QH5_9 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 9 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
49 William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.7	94.1
77 Other	5	.6	5.9	100.0
Total valid	77	9.6	100.0	
88 DK	71	8.9		
System	656	81.6		
Total missing	727	90.4		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5_10 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 10

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	5	.6	12.2	12.2
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	2.7	14.9
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	1	.1	1.4	16.2
4 Augsburg	1	.1	2.7	18.9
6 Bethel	2	.3	5.4	24.3
8 Cardinal Stritch	1	.1	2.7	27.0
9 Carleton	1	.1	2.7	29.7
11 Concordia	2	.2	4.1	33.8
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.3	5.4	39.2
17 Hamline	1	.1	2.7	41.9
18 Hennepin Tech	1	.1	2.7	44.6
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	1.4	45.9
22 Macalester	1	.1	2.7	48.6
23 Mankato State	1	.1	1.4	50.0
28 Normandale Cmty	3	.4	8.1	58.1
33 Rasmussen College	2	.2	4.1	62.2
36 St. Catherine	2	.3	5.4	67.6
40 St. Olaf	3	.4	8.1	75.7
41 St. Paul Tech	1	.1	2.7	78.4
45 U of M-Duluth	1	.1	2.7	81.1
46 U of M-Morris	1	.1	2.7	83.8
47 St. Thomas	2	.3	5.4	89.2
50 Winona State	1	.1	2.7	91.9
77 Other	3	.4	8.1	100.0
Total valid	37	4.7	100.0	
88 DK	39	4.9		
System	727	90.4		
Total missing	767	95.3		
Total	804	100.0		

MRQH5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Metropolitan State	1	194	4.7	24.4
Anoka-Henn Tech	2	16	.4	2.0
Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	23	.6	2.9
Augsburg	4	292	7.0	36.7
Bemidji State	5	5	.1	.6
Bethel	6	187	4.5	23.4
Brown Institute	7	20	.5	2.5
Cardinal Stritch	8	3	.1	.4
Carleton	9	49	1.2	6.1
Century College	10	24	.6	3.0
Concordia	11	189	4.5	23.7
Crown College	12	7	.2	.8
Dakota County Tech	13	9	.2	1.1
Dunwoody Institute	14	15	.4	1.9
Globe College	15	2	.0	.3
Gustavus Adolphus	16	49	1.2	6.1
Hamline	17	346	8.3	43.4
Hennepin Tech	18	38	.9	4.8
Inver Hills Cmty	19	31	.8	3.9
Lakewood Cmty	20	15	.4	1.8
Luther	21	4	.1	.5
Macalester	22	264	6.3	33.1
Mankato State	23	36	.9	4.6
Mpls Coll Art/Design	24	15	.4	1.9
Mpls Cmty & Tech	25	31	.8	3.9
Minn Schl of Busness	26	4	.1	.5
Nat'l American Univ	27	9	.2	1.1
Normandale Cmty	28	74	1.8	9.3
North Central Univ	29	4	.1	.5
North Henn Cmty	30	16	.4	2.0

MRQH5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - MULTIPLE RESPONSE (continued)

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Northwestern College	31	100	2.4	12.5
NW Coll of Chiroprac	32	3	.1	.4
Rasmussen College	33	5	.1	.6
Rosemount Tech	34	1	.0	.1
St. Benedict	35	21	.5	2.7
St. Catherine	36	403	9.7	50.6
St. Cloud State	37	53	1.3	6.6
St John's	38	47	1.1	5.8
St. Mary's	39	24	.6	3.0
St. Olaf	40	74	1.8	9.3
St. Paul Tech	41	11	.3	1.4
St. Scholastica	42	18	.4	2.3
U of M-Twin Cities	43	757	18.2	95.0
U of M-Crookston	44	1	.0	.1
U of M-Duluth	45	33	.8	4.2
U of M-Morris	46	7	.2	.9
St. Thomas	47	562	13.5	70.6
William Mitchell Law	49	16	.4	2.0
Winona State	50	7	.2	.8
Other	77	45	1.1	5.7
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Total responses		4157	100.0	521.9

8 missing cases; 796 valid cases

QH5A1 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	31	3.8	19.2	19.2
2 Flexible schedule	7	.9	4.4	23.7
3 Teaching/gd faculty	2	.2	.9	24.6
4 Adult education	11	1.3	6.6	31.2
5 Affordable	20	2.5	12.6	43.8
6 Good quality educatn	19	2.3	11.7	55.5
7 Variety of classes	2	.3	1.3	56.8
8 Can learn own pace	2	.2	.9	57.7
9 Strive for diversity	1	.1	.6	58.4
11 Serves many people	3	.3	1.6	59.9
12 Small classes	2	.2	.9	60.9
13 Several campuses	1	.1	.6	61.5
14 Nontraditional educ	4	.5	2.5	64.0
15 Can develop own pgm	1	.1	.3	64.4
16 Work with community	3	.3	1.6	65.9
18 Expensive	2	.2	.9	66.9
19 Innovative	5	.6	2.8	69.7
21 Commuter	5	.6	2.8	72.6
22 Know someone went there	1	.1	.6	73.2
23 Mediocre/fair	2	.2	.9	74.1
24 Get credit work/life exper	1	.1	.6	74.8
25 Improving	2	.3	1.3	76.0
27 Growing	2	.2	.9	77.0
28 Practical	1	.1	.6	77.6
77 Other	36	4.5	22.4	100.0
Total valid	160	19.9	100.0	
88 DK	37	4.7		
System	606	75.4		
Total missing	644	80.1		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5A2 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	15	1.9	12.0	12.0
2 Flexible schedule	8	.9	6.0	18.1
3 Teaching/gd faculty	3	.3	2.0	20.1
4 Adult education	9	1.1	6.8	26.9
5 Affordable	15	1.8	11.6	38.6
6 Good quality educatn	4	.5	3.2	41.8
7 Variety of classes	2	.3	1.6	43.4
8 Can learn own pace	1	.1	.4	43.8
9 Strive for diversity	4	.5	3.2	47.0
10 Educ opps minorites	1	.1	.8	47.8
11 Serves many people	2	.2	1.2	49.0
12 Small classes	1	.1	.8	49.8
13 Several campuses	4	.4	2.8	52.6
14 Nontraditional educ	4	.4	2.8	55.4
15 Can develop own pgm	1	.1	.4	55.8
16 Work with community	3	.3	2.0	57.8
17 Evening/wknd classes	5	.6	3.6	61.4
18 Expensive	3	.3	2.0	63.5
19 Innovative	4	.4	2.8	66.3
20 Small	1	.1	.8	67.1
22 Know someone went there	2	.3	1.6	68.7
23 Mediocre/fair	1	.1	.8	69.5
25 Improving	1	.1	.8	70.3
26 State college system	1	.1	.8	71.1
28 Practical	2	.2	1.2	72.3
77 Other	35	4.3	27.7	100.0
Total valid	126	15.7	100.0	
88 DK	34	4.3		
System	644	80.1		
Total missing	678	84.3		
Total	804	100.0		

QH5A3 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	4	.5	4.6	4.6
2 Flexible schedule	10	1.2	10.9	15.4
3 Teaching/gd faculty	4	.4	4.0	19.4
4 Adult education	4	.4	4.0	23.4
5 Affordable	10	1.3	11.4	34.9
6 Good quality educatn	3	.3	2.9	37.7
7 Variety of classes	2	.3	2.3	40.0
9 Strive for diversity	2	.3	2.3	42.3
10 Educ opps minorites	2	.2	1.7	44.0
11 Serves many people	6	.8	6.9	50.9
12 Small classes	1	.1	1.1	52.0
13 Several campuses	1	.1	.6	52.6
14 Nontraditional educ	2	.3	2.3	54.9
16 Work with community	1	.1	1.1	56.0
17 Evening/wknd classes	2	.2	1.7	57.7
20 Small	1	.1	.6	58.3
22 Know someone went there	3	.3	2.9	61.1
24 Get credit work/life exper	2	.3	2.3	63.4
26 State college system	2	.3	2.3	65.7
27 Growing	2	.2	1.7	67.4
28 Practical	1	.1	1.1	68.6
77 Other	28	3.5	31.4	100.0
Total valid	89	11.0	100.0	
88 DK	37	4.7		
System	678	84.3		
Total missing	715	89.0		
Total	804	100.0		

MRQH5A WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Convenient location	1	50	13.4	31.2
Flexible schedule	2	24	6.5	15.1
Teaching/gd faculty	3	8	2.0	4.7
Adult education	4	23	6.1	14.2
Affordable	5	45	12.0	28.1
Good quality educatn	6	25	6.7	15.8
Variety of classes	7	6	1.6	3.8
Can learn own pace	8	2	.5	1.3
Strive for diversity	9	7	1.9	4.4
Educ opps minorites	10	3	.7	1.6
Serves many people	11	10	2.7	6.3
Small classes	12	4	.9	2.2
Several campuses	13	5	1.3	3.2
Nontraditional educ	14	10	2.6	6.0
Can develop own pgm	15	1	.3	.6
Work with community	16	6	1.6	3.8
Evening/wknd classes	17	6	1.6	3.8
Expensive	18	4	1.1	2.5
Innovative	19	8	2.2	5.0
Small	20	2	.4	.9
Commuter	21	5	1.2	2.8
Know someone went there	22	6	1.5	3.5
Mediocre/fair	23	3	.7	1.6
Get credit work/life exper	24	3	.8	1.9
Improving	25	3	.8	1.9
State college system	26	3	.8	1.9
Growing	27	3	.8	1.9
Practical	28	4	.9	2.2
Other	77	99	26.3	61.5
		---	---	---
Total responses		375	100.0	233.8

644 missing cases; 160 valid cases

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QE6A AMOUNT WILLING HAVE PROP TAXES INCR EACH YR TO PRESERVE PRIME AG LAND

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	2	.3	.9	.9
4	2	.2	.7	1.5
5	3	.3	1.1	2.6
10	11	1.3	4.6	7.2
15	1	.1	.2	7.4
20	15	1.8	6.3	13.7
25	14	1.7	5.9	19.5
30	1	.1	.4	20.0
40	1	.1	.2	20.2
50	45	5.6	19.3	39.5
75	1	.1	.2	39.7
100	74	9.2	31.7	71.4
120	2	.3	.9	72.2
150	6	.8	2.6	74.8
200	23	2.9	10.0	84.8
240	1	.1	.4	85.2
250	3	.3	1.1	86.3
300	4	.5	1.7	88.1
400	1	.1	.4	88.5
500	18	2.2	7.6	96.1
600	1	.1	.4	96.5
750	1	.1	.4	97.0
1000	6	.8	2.6	99.6
1500	1	.1	.4	100.0
Total valid	233	29.0	100.0	
8888 DK	75	9.3		
9999 RA	6	.7		
System	490	61.0		
Total missing	571	71.0		
Total	804	100.0		

QF4A1 TIMES USED TC AREA RIVERS/LAKES/STREAMS FOR RECREATION ON WATER IN PAST YR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 to 3 times 1	154	19.1	30.7	30.7
4 to 9 times 2	148	18.4	29.5	60.2
10 or more times 3	199	24.8	39.8	100.0
Total valid	501	62.3	100.0	
Missing DK 8	3	.3		
System	301	37.4		
Total missing	303	37.7		
Total	804	100.0		

QF4B1 TIMES USED TC AREA RIVERS/LAKES/STREAMS FOR ACTIVITIES NEAR WATER IN PAST YR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 to 3 times 1	145	18.0	22.5	22.5
4 to 9 times 2	143	17.8	22.3	44.8
10 or more times 3	355	44.1	55.2	100.0
Total valid	643	79.9	100.0	
Missing System	161	20.1		
Total	804	100.0		

QI2 ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55001	1	.1	.1	.1
55003	1	.1	.1	.1
55005	2	.3	.3	.4
55011	1	.1	.1	.4
55014	14	1.7	1.7	2.2
55016	13	1.6	1.6	3.8
55024	8	.9	1.0	4.7
55025	15	1.8	1.8	6.6
55033	7	.8	.8	7.4
55038	5	.6	.6	8.0
55042	4	.4	.4	8.4
55044	22	2.8	2.8	11.2
55047	2	.2	.2	11.4
55055	2	.2	.2	11.6
55057	1	.1	.1	11.7
55068	6	.7	.7	12.4
55070	1	.1	.1	12.6
55071	4	.4	.4	13.0
55073	3	.3	.3	13.3
55075	7	.9	.9	14.2
55076	9	1.1	1.1	15.4
55082	9	1.1	1.1	16.4
55089	2	.3	.3	16.7
55101	5	.6	.6	17.3
55102	3	.4	.4	17.7
55103	4	.4	.4	18.1
55104	10	1.2	1.2	19.3
55105	9	1.1	1.1	20.5
55106	8	1.0	1.0	21.5
55108	4	.4	.4	21.9
55109	13	1.6	1.7	23.6
55110	18	2.3	2.3	25.9
55112	5	.6	.6	26.5
55113	14	1.8	1.8	28.3
55115	4	.5	.5	28.8
55116	7	.8	.8	29.6
55117	9	1.1	1.1	30.7
55118	5	.6	.6	31.4
55119	9	1.1	1.1	32.4
55120	1	.1	.1	32.5

QI2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55121	1	.1	.1	32.6
55122	7	.8	.8	33.5
55123	7	.8	.8	34.3
55124	21	2.6	2.7	37.0
55125	12	1.4	1.5	38.4
55126	5	.6	.6	39.1
55127	5	.6	.6	39.6
55128	5	.6	.6	40.3
55206	2	.2	.2	40.5
55303	15	1.8	1.8	42.3
55304	13	1.6	1.6	43.9
55305	4	.5	.5	44.4
55306	2	.2	.2	44.6
55311	5	.6	.6	45.3
55315	1	.1	.1	45.4
55316	8	1.0	1.0	46.4
55317	4	.4	.4	46.8
55318	3	.4	.4	47.2
55327	2	.2	.2	47.4
55331	5	.6	.6	48.0
55337	10	1.3	1.3	49.3
55339	2	.3	.3	49.5
55340	1	.1	.1	49.6
55343	4	.4	.4	50.0
55344	2	.2	.2	50.2
55345	12	1.4	1.5	51.7
55346	4	.5	.5	52.2
55347	13	1.6	1.6	53.8
55352	2	.3	.3	54.0
55356	3	.4	.4	54.4
55357	1	.1	.1	54.6
55359	2	.3	.3	54.8
55360	1	.1	.1	54.9
55364	5	.6	.6	55.5
55368	1	.1	.1	55.6
55369	15	1.9	1.9	57.6
55372	2	.3	.3	57.8
55374	1	.1	.1	57.9
55375	2	.2	.2	58.1
55378	5	.6	.6	58.6

QI2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55379	10	1.3	1.3	59.9
55386	1	.1	.1	60.0
55387	4	.5	.5	60.5
55388	3	.4	.4	60.9
55391	6	.7	.7	61.6
55401	1	.1	.1	61.8
55403	6	.7	.7	62.5
55404	3	.3	.3	62.8
55405	3	.4	.4	63.2
55406	16	2.0	2.0	65.1
55407	20	2.5	2.5	67.7
55408	13	1.6	1.7	69.3
55409	12	1.5	1.5	70.9
55410	5	.6	.6	71.4
55411	8	.9	1.0	72.4
55412	5	.6	.6	73.0
55413	5	.6	.6	73.7
55414	8	.9	1.0	74.6
55416	5	.6	.6	75.3
55417	12	1.4	1.5	76.7
55418	8	1.0	1.0	77.8
55419	9	1.1	1.1	78.9
55420	6	.8	.8	79.7
55421	4	.4	.4	80.1
55422	8	.9	1.0	81.1
55423	10	1.3	1.3	82.3
55424	3	.3	.3	82.7
55426	8	1.0	1.0	83.7
55427	2	.3	.3	83.9
55428	11	1.3	1.3	85.3
55429	11	1.4	1.4	86.7
55430	2	.3	.3	86.9
55431	9	1.1	1.1	88.0
55432	7	.8	.8	88.8
55433	6	.7	.7	89.5
55434	11	1.4	1.4	90.9
55435	2	.3	.3	91.2
55436	6	.7	.7	91.9
55437	2	.2	.2	92.1
55438	6	.7	.7	92.8

QI2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55439	6	.7	.7	93.5
55441	6	.7	.7	94.2
55442	4	.4	.4	94.6
55443	9	1.1	1.1	95.8
55444	2	.2	.2	96.0
55445	5	.6	.6	96.6
55446	3	.3	.3	96.9
55447	7	.8	.8	97.7
55448	11	1.3	1.3	99.0
55449	1	.1	.1	99.2
55639	2	.2	.2	99.4
56011	2	.2	.2	99.6
56071	4	.4	.4	100.0
Total valid	794	98.7	100.0	
88888 DK	4	.4		
99999 RA	7	.8		
Total missing	10	1.3		
Total	804	100.0		

QI5 YEAR BORN

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1914	1	.1	.1	.1
1916	1	.1	.1	.2
1917	1	.1	.1	.3
1918	4	.5	.5	.8
1919	1	.1	.1	1.0
1920	3	.4	.4	1.4
1921	4	.4	.5	1.8
1922	1	.1	.1	1.9
1923	7	.8	.8	2.8
1924	2	.3	.3	3.0
1925	5	.6	.6	3.6
1926	6	.7	.7	4.3
1927	3	.3	.3	4.7
1928	6	.7	.7	5.4
1929	3	.4	.4	5.8
1930	4	.5	.5	6.3
1931	2	.2	.2	6.5
1932	4	.5	.5	7.0
1933	7	.9	.9	7.9
1934	5	.6	.6	8.5
1935	7	.9	.9	9.4
1936	6	.8	.8	10.2
1937	5	.6	.6	10.8
1938	8	1.0	1.0	11.8
1939	9	1.1	1.1	12.9
1940	5	.6	.6	13.6
1941	10	1.3	1.3	14.9
1942	8	.9	1.0	15.9
1943	10	1.2	1.2	17.1
1944	9	1.1	1.1	18.2
1945	5	.6	.6	18.8
1946	13	1.6	1.7	20.5
1947	18	2.2	2.3	22.8
1948	18	2.3	2.3	25.1
1949	11	1.3	1.4	26.5
1950	25	3.1	3.2	29.7
1951	21	2.6	2.7	32.4
1952	21	2.6	2.7	35.1
1953	19	2.3	2.4	37.5
1954	27	3.3	3.4	41.0

QI5 **YEAR BORN** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1955	13	1.6	1.6	42.6
1956	14	1.7	1.7	44.3
1957	17	2.1	2.1	46.5
1958	15	1.8	1.9	48.3
1959	25	3.1	3.2	51.6
1960	19	2.3	2.4	54.0
1961	16	2.0	2.1	56.1
1962	20	2.5	2.6	58.6
1963	20	2.5	2.5	61.2
1964	20	2.5	2.6	63.8
1965	17	2.1	2.2	66.0
1966	18	2.3	2.3	68.3
1967	15	1.9	1.9	70.2
1968	13	1.6	1.6	71.8
1969	17	2.1	2.2	74.0
1970	9	1.1	1.1	75.1
1971	17	2.1	2.1	77.3
1972	13	1.6	1.6	78.9
1973	13	1.6	1.6	80.5
1974	13	1.6	1.7	82.2
1975	11	1.3	1.4	83.6
1976	18	2.3	2.3	85.9
1977	16	2.0	2.0	87.9
1978	14	1.8	1.8	89.7
1979	16	2.0	2.1	91.8
1980	13	1.6	1.7	93.5
1981	22	2.7	2.8	96.2
1982	18	2.2	2.3	98.5
1983	11	1.4	1.4	99.9
1984	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	782	97.2	100.0	
8888 DK	1	.1		
9999 RA	22	2.7		
Total missing	22	2.8		
Total	804	100.0		

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	1	.1	.1	.1
19	11	1.4	1.4	1.5
20	18	2.2	2.3	3.8
21	22	2.7	2.8	6.5
22	13	1.6	1.7	8.2
23	16	2.0	2.1	10.3
24	14	1.8	1.8	12.1
25	16	2.0	2.0	14.1
26	18	2.3	2.3	16.4
27	11	1.3	1.4	17.8
28	13	1.6	1.7	19.5
29	13	1.6	1.6	21.1
30	13	1.6	1.6	22.7
31	17	2.1	2.1	24.9
32	9	1.1	1.1	26.0
33	17	2.1	2.2	28.2
34	13	1.6	1.6	29.8
35	15	1.9	1.9	31.7
36	18	2.3	2.3	34.0
37	17	2.1	2.2	36.2
38	20	2.5	2.6	38.8
39	20	2.5	2.5	41.4
40	20	2.5	2.6	43.9
41	16	2.0	2.1	46.0
42	19	2.3	2.4	48.4
43	25	3.1	3.2	51.7
44	15	1.8	1.9	53.5
45	17	2.1	2.1	55.7
46	14	1.7	1.7	57.4
47	13	1.6	1.6	59.0
48	27	3.3	3.4	62.5
49	19	2.3	2.4	64.9
50	21	2.6	2.7	67.6
51	21	2.6	2.7	70.3
52	25	3.1	3.2	73.5
53	11	1.3	1.4	74.9
54	18	2.3	2.3	77.2
55	18	2.2	2.3	79.5
56	13	1.6	1.7	81.2
57	5	.6	.6	81.8

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
58	9	1.1	1.1	82.9
59	10	1.2	1.2	84.1
60	8	.9	1.0	85.1
61	10	1.3	1.3	86.4
62	5	.6	.6	87.1
63	9	1.1	1.1	88.2
64	8	1.0	1.0	89.2
65	5	.6	.6	89.8
66	6	.8	.8	90.6
67	7	.9	.9	91.5
68	5	.6	.6	92.1
69	7	.9	.9	93.0
70	4	.5	.5	93.5
71	2	.2	.2	93.7
72	4	.5	.5	94.2
73	3	.4	.4	94.6
74	6	.7	.7	95.3
75	3	.3	.3	95.7
76	6	.7	.7	96.4
77	5	.6	.6	97.0
78	2	.3	.3	97.2
79	7	.8	.8	98.1
80	1	.1	.1	98.2
81	4	.4	.5	98.6
82	3	.4	.4	99.0
83	1	.1	.1	99.2
84	4	.5	.5	99.7
85	1	.1	.1	99.8
86	1	.1	.1	99.9
88	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	782	97.2	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	22	2.8		
Total	804	100.0		

QI9B1A SELF-EMPLOYED: DAYS/WEEK WORK AT HOME INSTEAD OF COMMUTE

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	13	1.6	54.3	54.3
	2	7	.8	28.3	82.6
	3	3	.4	13.0	95.7
	7	1	.1	4.3	100.0
	Total valid	23	2.9	100.0	
Missing	System	781	97.1		
Total		804	100.0		

QI10B1A DAYS/WEEK WORK AT HOME INSTEAD OF COMMUTE

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	28	3.5	70.9	70.9
	2	6	.7	13.9	84.8
	3	4	.4	8.9	93.7
	4	2	.3	5.1	98.7
	5	1	.1	1.3	100.0
	Total valid	40	5.0	100.0	
	8 DK	10	1.2		
	9 RA	2	.2		
	System	753	93.6		
	Total missing	764	95.0		
Total		804	100.0		

QI11 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	75	9.3	9.4	9.4
2	243	30.2	30.4	39.7
3	177	22.0	22.2	61.9
4	184	22.9	23.0	84.9
5	78	9.7	9.7	94.7
6	28	3.5	3.5	98.2
7	7	.8	.8	99.0
8	6	.8	.8	99.7
9	1	.1	.1	99.9
11	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	799	99.4	100.0	
Missing 99 RA	5	.6		
Total	804	100.0		

QI11A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	381	47.4	52.8	52.8
1	144	17.9	20.0	72.8
2	122	15.2	16.9	89.7
3	52	6.5	7.2	96.9
4	18	2.2	2.5	99.4
5	3	.3	.4	99.7
7	1	.1	.1	99.9
9	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	722	89.7	100.0	
99 RA	3	.4		
System	79	9.9		
Total missing	82	10.3		
Total	804	100.0		

QI15 NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 2000 HH INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	155	19.3	23.6	23.6
2	400	49.7	60.8	84.4
3	70	8.7	10.6	95.0
4	22	2.7	3.3	98.3
5	11	1.4	1.7	100.0
Total valid	658	81.8	100.0	
88 DK	5	.6		
99 RA	13	1.6		
System	129	16.0		
Total missing	146	18.2		
Total	804	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2002. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 2002 - QI5.
IF (QI5 = 8888 OR QI5 = 9999)AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable I7 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QI7.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the I16 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QI16.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the I6 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QI6.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the I4 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QI4.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
        5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables I9a, I10x, I10y, I10a, and I10c-1 through I10c-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 0.
IF (QI9A = 1) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QI9A > 1 & QI10X = 1 & (QI10A = 1 OR QI10A = 3)) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QI9A > 1 & QI10X = 1 & (QI10A = 2 OR QI10A = 4)) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QI9A > 1 & QI10X = 1 & QI10A > 4)WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QI9A = 2 & QI10X > 1) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QI9A > 2 & QI10X > 1) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QI10Y = 1 & (QI10A = 1 OR QI10A = 3)) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QI10Y = 1 & (QI10A = 2 OR QI10A = 4)) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QI10Y = 1 & QI10A > 4) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QI10Y > 2) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QI10C4 = 1) WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QI10C1 = 1) WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QI10C3 = 1) WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QI10C2 = 1) WKSTATUS = 3.
IF (QI10C1 > 2 & QI10C2 > 2 & QI10C3 > 2 & QI10C4 > 2) WKSTATUS = 9.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affilitation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions I8a, I8b, and I8c.

```
COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QI8A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QI8A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QI8C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QI8C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QI8C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QI8B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QI8B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QI8A=8 OR QI8A=9 OR QI8B=8 OR QI8B=9 OR QI8C=8 OR QI8C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).
```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable QI8. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI4.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QI11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from I11, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QI11.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (I11), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (I11A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QI11 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QI11 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the I11A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QI11A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 2000. This variable represents a composite of questions I13 through I13b. The categories of INCOME are those under I13a and I13b.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI13A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QI13B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
        (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QI13 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QI13 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $10,000' 2 '$10 to 20,000' 3 '$20 to 30,000'
        4 '$30 to 40,000' 5 '$40 to 50,000' 6 '$50 to 60,000'
        7 '$60 to 70,000' 8 '$70 to 80,000' 9 '$80 to 90,000'
        10 '$90 to 100,000' 11 '$100 to 110,000' 12 '$110 to 120,000'
        13 '$120,000 or more' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

HHWKSTAT Head of household's employment status. The variable is set equal to WKSTATUS if I12 is 1, that is, the respondent contributed most to the household income. If someone else contributed most to the household income, HHWKSTAT is calculated in the same way as WKSTATUS except using the variables I12a, I12a-1, and I12a-2a through I12a-2d.

```
COMPUTE HHWKSTAT = 0.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI12.
RECODE TEMPVAR (SYSMISS=1).
IF (QI2 > 2) HHWKSTAT = 9.
IF (QI12A = 1 AND (QI12A1 = 1 OR QI12A1 = 3)) HHWKSTAT = 1.
IF (QI12A = 1 AND (QI12A1 = 2 OR QI12A1 = 4)) HHWKSTAT = 2.
IF (QI12A = 1 & QI12A1 > 4) HHWKSTAT = 9.
IF (QI12A <> 1 AND QI12A2D = 1)HHWKSTAT = 6.
IF (QI12A <> 1 AND QI12A2A = 1)HHWKSTAT = 5.
IF (QI12A <> 1 AND QI12A2C = 1)HHWKSTAT = 4.
IF (QI12A <> 1 AND QI12A2B = 1)HHWKSTAT = 3.
IF (QI12A2A > 2 & QI12A2B > 2 & QI12A2C > 2 & QI12A2D > 2)
        HHWKSTAT = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR = 1 & NOTMISSING (WKSTATUS)) HHWKSTAT=WKSTATUS.
VARIABLE LABELS HHWKSTAT 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
        STATUS'.
VALUE LABELS HHWKSTAT 1 'Worked full time' 2 'Worked part time'
        3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student' 5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHWKSTAT (9).
FORMAT HHWKSTAT (F1.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QI2 = 55401 OR QI2 = 55402 OR QI2 = 55403 OR QI2 = 55404 OR
        QI2 = 55405 OR QI2 = 55406 OR QI2 = 55407 OR QI2 = 55408
        OR QI2 = 55409 OR QI2 = 55410 OR QI2 = 55411 OR
        QI2 = 55412 OR QI2 = 55413 OR QI2 = 55414 OR QI2 = 55415
        OR QI2 = 55416 OR QI2 = 55417 OR QI2 = 55418 OR
        QI2 = 55419 OR QI2 = 55454 OR QI2 = 55455 OR QI2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QI2 = 55101 OR QI2 = 55102 OR QI2 = 55103 OR QI2 = 55104 OR
        QI2 = 55105 OR QI2 = 55106 OR QI2 = 55107 OR QI2 = 55108
        OR QI2 = 55116 OR QI2 = 55117 OR QI2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QI2=88888 OR QI2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question I1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QI1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Anoka' 2 'Carver' 4 'Dakota' 5 'Hennepin' 7 'Ramsey'
        8 'Scott' 10 'Washington'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = sampling size (804)/sum of NADULTS.

For the TCAS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5059786. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=(NADULTS * 804/1589).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
103	4	.5	.5	.5
105	15	1.9	1.9	2.4
106	3	.3	.3	2.7
107	16	2.0	2.0	4.7
108	3	.4	.4	5.0
109	6	.8	.8	5.8
110	14	1.7	1.7	7.5
112	14	1.7	1.7	9.2
113	18	2.2	2.2	11.4
114	17	2.1	2.1	13.5
115	12	1.4	1.4	15.0
116	11	1.4	1.4	16.4
117	43	5.3	5.3	21.7
119	17	2.1	2.1	23.8
120	22	2.8	2.8	26.6
122	24	3.0	3.0	29.6
123	25	3.1	3.1	32.7
124	21	2.6	2.6	35.3
126	20	2.5	2.5	37.8
127	26	3.2	3.2	41.0
128	31	3.9	3.9	44.9
129	19	2.3	2.3	47.3
130	20	2.5	2.5	49.8
131	25	3.1	3.1	52.9
202	23	2.9	2.9	55.8
203	7	.8	.8	56.6
204	32	4.0	4.0	60.5
205	20	2.5	2.5	63.0
206	19	2.4	2.4	65.4
207	13	1.6	1.6	67.0
209	8	1.0	1.0	68.0
210	12	1.4	1.4	69.4
211	19	2.3	2.3	71.7
212	2	.3	.3	72.0
213	12	1.5	1.5	73.5
214	8	1.0	1.0	74.5
216	12	1.5	1.5	76.0
217	11	1.3	1.3	77.3
218	9	1.1	1.1	78.4
219	13	1.6	1.6	80.0
220	10	1.2	1.2	81.2

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
221	18	2.2	2.2	83.4
223	13	1.6	1.6	85.0
224	7	.9	.9	85.9
225	11	1.3	1.3	87.2
226	4	.4	.4	87.7
227	8	.9	.9	88.6
228	6	.7	.7	89.3
302	14	1.8	1.8	91.1
303	1	.1	.1	91.1
1205	10	1.3	1.3	92.4
1206	1	.1	.1	92.5
1209	5	.6	.6	93.1
1210	13	1.6	1.6	94.8
1211	9	1.1	1.1	95.9
1212	7	.8	.8	96.7
1213	17	2.1	2.1	98.8
1215	3	.4	.4	99.2
1217	2	.2	.2	99.4
1220	5	.6	.6	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR MASTER ID LOG - MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	286	35.6	35.6	35.6
No 2	518	64.4	64.4	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	99	12.3	12.3	12.3
No 2	705	87.7	87.7	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

CIID INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	29	3.7	3.7	3.7
3	13	1.6	1.6	5.3
7	5	.6	.6	5.9
8	15	1.8	1.8	7.7
10	7	.9	.9	8.6
11	15	1.9	1.9	10.4
12	14	1.7	1.7	12.1
13	3	.3	.3	12.5
15	10	1.2	1.2	13.7
16	8	.9	.9	14.6
17	6	.8	.8	15.4
18	69	8.6	8.6	24.0
20	31	3.9	3.9	27.9
21	3	.4	.4	28.3
22	26	3.2	3.2	31.5
23	44	5.5	5.5	36.9
24	33	4.2	4.2	41.1
26	39	4.9	4.9	46.0
27	13	1.6	1.6	47.6
28	23	2.9	2.9	50.5
30	11	1.3	1.3	51.8
31	18	2.3	2.3	54.1
32	58	7.2	7.2	61.3
34	1	.1	.1	61.4
35	14	1.7	1.7	63.1
36	10	1.2	1.2	64.3
37	4	.4	.4	64.7
38	2	.3	.3	64.9
39	17	2.1	2.1	67.0

CIID **INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
40	23	2.9	2.9	69.9
42	13	1.6	1.6	71.6
43	58	7.2	7.2	78.8
44	21	2.6	2.6	81.4
45	14	1.8	1.8	83.1
46	32	4.0	4.0	87.1
47	16	2.0	2.0	89.0
48	14	1.7	1.7	90.7
49	13	1.6	1.6	92.3
50	8	.9	.9	93.3
51	20	2.5	2.5	95.7
52	18	2.2	2.2	97.9
53	7	.9	.9	98.8
54	7	.9	.9	99.7
55	3	.3	.3	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

TIME **LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10	1	.1	.1	.1
12	2	.3	.3	.4
13	3	.3	.3	.7
14	9	1.1	1.1	1.8
15	15	1.9	1.9	3.7
16	29	3.6	3.6	7.2
17	42	5.2	5.2	12.5
18	55	6.9	6.9	19.3
19	61	7.6	7.6	26.9
20	78	9.7	9.7	36.6
21	71	8.8	8.8	45.4
22	74	9.3	9.3	54.7
23	70	8.7	8.7	63.4
24	37	4.7	4.7	68.0
25	44	5.4	5.4	73.4
26	35	4.3	4.3	77.8

TIME **LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
27	26	3.3	3.3	81.1
28	18	2.2	2.2	83.3
29	23	2.8	2.8	86.1
30	25	3.1	3.1	89.2
31	16	2.0	2.0	91.3
32	15	1.8	1.8	93.1
33	11	1.4	1.4	94.5
34	6	.8	.8	95.2
35	6	.8	.8	96.0
36	3	.3	.3	96.3
37	1	.1	.1	96.3
38	2	.2	.2	96.5
39	2	.3	.3	96.8
40	5	.6	.6	97.4
41	2	.2	.2	97.5
42	4	.5	.5	98.0
43	2	.2	.2	98.2
44	1	.1	.1	98.4
45	4	.4	.4	98.8
46	2	.3	.3	99.1
47	2	.2	.2	99.2
49	1	.1	.1	99.4
52	2	.3	.3	99.6
53	1	.1	.1	99.7
54	1	.1	.1	99.7
60	1	.1	.1	99.8
64	1	.1	.1	99.9
74	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	159	19.8	19.8	19.8
2	122	15.2	15.2	35.0
3	91	11.3	11.3	46.3
4	80	10.0	10.0	56.3
5	59	7.4	7.4	63.7
6	40	5.0	5.0	68.7
7	35	4.4	4.4	73.1
8	34	4.3	4.3	77.4
9	24	3.0	3.0	80.4
10	20	2.5	2.5	82.9
11	18	2.2	2.2	85.1
12	19	2.4	2.4	87.5
13	14	1.8	1.8	89.2
14	10	1.3	1.3	90.5
15	7	.9	.9	91.4
16	8	1.0	1.0	92.4
17	8	.9	.9	93.3
18	7	.9	.9	94.2
19	8	.9	.9	95.2
20	9	1.1	1.1	96.2
21	3	.3	.3	96.5
22	3	.4	.4	96.9
23	2	.2	.2	97.1
24	2	.3	.3	97.4
25	2	.3	.3	97.6
27	1	.1	.1	97.7
28	2	.3	.3	98.0
29	1	.1	.1	98.1
31	2	.3	.3	98.4
32	2	.3	.3	98.6
33	2	.2	.2	98.8
34	2	.3	.3	99.1
35	1	.1	.1	99.1
36	4	.4	.4	99.6
41	1	.1	.1	99.6
42	1	.1	.1	99.7
44	1	.1	.1	99.9
47	1	.1	.1	99.9
60	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	804	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS 2001. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

BLUE

INTRODUCTION

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2001

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, housing, and the environment.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, housing, and the environment. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2001 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, housing, and the environment.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2001

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE:	_____	_____
TIME:	_____	_____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem	Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:	_____	_____
# CONTACTS:	_____	_____

DATE:	_____	_____
TIME:	_____	_____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem	Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:	_____	_____
# CONTACTS:	_____	_____

SUPERVISOR: _____

EDITED: Y N BY: _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID ___ ___ ___ ___

REPAIR OPERATOR
(after 4 NAs or busy):
Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID ___ ___

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____

_____

TIME START _____

TIME END _____

INTERVIEW IN MIN _____

INTERVIEWER ID# _____

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY - 2001

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date ___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*) INTRO A INTRO B INTRO C INTRO D INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____ Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*) **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical/Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.

Disposition	Explanation
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. No message was left on subsequent answering machine contacts.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of 6 separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date _____

(Please sign name here)